

DAILY REPORT

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JAPAN, USSR BEGIN ECONOMIC TALKS IN MOSCOW

OW111125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 11 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union opened two days of sub-cabinet-level consultations on bilateral economic and trade relations in Moscow Tuesday.

At the first Japan-U.S.S.R. intergovernmental trade and economic consultations, Japan was represented by a delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Reishi Teshima, while the Soviet delegation is headed by Vice Foreign Trade Minister A.N. Manzhulo.

Japan and the Soviet Union have previously held annual trade and economic consultations on a lower level, but they agreed to elevate the status to a subcabinet level when Soviet Foreign Minister Edward A. Shevardnaze visited Japan in January. Manzhulo said the consultation open a new page in Japan-Soviet relations.

TAKEIRI HOLDS SDI TALKS WITH WEINBERGER

OW120119 Tokyo KYODO in English 0047 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 11 KYODO -- Japanese participation in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) project will not be bound to an agreement of confidentiality U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said here Tuesday. Weinberger told visiting Komeito Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri that, except for a few special cases, Japanese agreement to guarantee secrecy over SDI-related research would not be necessary.

An aide to Takeiri said the chairman of Japan's second largest opposition party also mentioned local opposition to a proposal that night landing practice facilities for U.S. jets be moved from Atsugi Air Base to Miyake Island. Although the Komei party has voiced strong opposition to the plan, the aide said Takeiri only told Weinberger that the islanders are divided over construction plans.

In an earlier meeting Tuesday with Richard Armitage, assistant defense secretary for international security affairs, Takeiri said his country is interested in obtaining software for information analysis accompanying the U.S.-developed over-the-horizon (OTH) backscatter radar when the system is introduced to Japan.

Takeiri, heading an 11-man delegation on a 13-day visit to the United States, has proposed meetings with government and congressional leaders to discuss security and bilateral issues, as well as East-West relations. During their 15-minute meeting, Weinberger urged Japan to join the SDI project as early as possible adding that he will discuss the matter with Japanese officials when he visits Tokyo in April.

Although the U.S. has demanded agreements of confidentiality with participating nations over SDI research, the defense secretary said that it would be preferable but not necessary for Japan, considering the high level of trust between the two nations.

Takeiri, bringing up the problem of U.S. night landing practice facilities on Miyakejima, maintained that his party was primarily interested in respecting the "intentions of the local residents." However, the residents were united neither in opposition nor support of the construction plan, he said, adding "time is necessary to determine which course the residents will take."

Takeiri's spokesman said that during their meeting Armitage indicated that if Japan was interested in obtaining software to analyze OTH radar-related information, the United States was ready to offer it. U.S. officials have reportedly turned down Japanese defense agency requests to date for software to go along with the OTH system.

As part of its five-year plan [beginning April] to beef up national defense, the defense agency is studying the OTH system for domestic use. According to Armitage, the United States is planning to have two OTH facilities in the western Pacific by 1988.

DIET DISCUSSES KAMISEYA COMMUNICATIONS BASE

OW111445 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] At a Budget Committee session of the House of Councilors today, Hiroko Yasutake of the JCP questioned the government's position on various issues, including extending and rebuilding the U.S. Forces communications base in Kamiseya, Yokohama City.

[Begin Yasutake recording] "The presupposition was that there would be a nuclear explosion, and this is an apparent fact. As I have just said, Kamiseya Base is a communications, control, and command base for patrol units of the U.S. 7th Fleet. In this connection, should a nuclear war break out, it would immediately become a target for attack." [end recording]

In reply, Director Fujii of the Foreign Ministry's North American Bureau said that his understanding was that the rebuilding project was not to shut out electromagnetic waves caused by a nuclear explosion but to eliminate general jamming due to electromagnetic waves.

On this issue, Director General Kato of the Defense Agency said:

[Begin KATO Recording] "It is our understanding that the communications installation in Kamiseya is a place to collect various types of intelligence; it is, in a general sense, a communications installation. It would be too hasty to conclude positively that our country will become a battlefield for nuclear war just because we have an ordinary communication installation or just because the U.S. side has such an installation." [end recording]

ROK FISHERMAN ARRESTED IN ECONOMIC ZONE

OW120623 Tokyo KYODO in English 0617 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Nagasaki, March 12 KYODO -- The Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) arrested the skipper of a small South Korean fishing vessel Wednesday for illegal operation in Japan's exclusive economic zone off Tsushima island.

Chong Un-hyon, 47, is the 16th South Korean to be arrested for illegal fishing in the western Japan area close to the Korean peninsula, MSA officials said.

POLL SHOWS SUPPORT FOR NAKASONE CABINET

OW111355 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Excerpts] According to an NHK opinion poll, 68 percent of those polled rated the Nakasone Cabinet favorably, the highest favorable rating recorded to date by NHK polls. To survey the people's views on political and social problems, NHK conducted an opinion poll on 1 and 2 March by interviewing 1,800 people, male and female over 20 years of age across the country. Valid answers were obtained from 1,266 people, 70 percent of those polled.

According to the poll, in reply to the question how they appraised the Nakasone Cabinet, 9.7 percent of those polled answered that they appraised it highly, 58.1 percent replied that by and large they approved of it, 23.7 percent said they did not approve of it much, 3 percent said they did not approve of it at all, and 5.5 percent answered that they did not know what to answer.

A total of 67.8 percent of those polled, including those who highly appraised it and those who by and large approved of it, gave a favorable appraisal of the Nakasone Cabinet. This is more than 2 percent higher than the previous highest favorable appraisal rate, which was 65.7 percent, the figure obtained in the poll conducted in September last year; it is also the highest favorable appraisal rate obtained in NHK opinion polls since the Fukuda cabinet.

Regarding the Nakasone Cabinet's political posture, 45.7 percent of those polled approved of the Cabinet's diplomacy of attaching importance to the Western countries, the United States Cabinet had apparently followed a right-of-center line in dealing with constitutional and defense issues, exceeding the figure at the last poll by 6.7 percent.

Next comes the question of support for political parties. In reply to the question what political party they usually supported, 51.4 percent of those polled indicated that they supported the LDP. In the last poll conducted in September last year, 51.7 percent of those polled indicated support for the LDP, the highest support rate for the LDP in the past 10 years.

The latest poll indicates almost the same high rate of support for the LDP. The rate of support for the JSP remained at the same level, that for both the Komeito and DSP indicated an increase, while the support rate for the JCP drooped 1.1 percent.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES OF CASTRO'S VISIT REPORTED

Pyongyang Rally Described

SK111108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA) -- The Pyongyang mass meeting was held this morning at the Pyongyang indoor stadium with a large attendance to welcome Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on an official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song and comrade Fidel Castro Ruz arrived at the meeting place amid the welcome of tens of thousands of working people and students at the square in front of the Pyongyang indoor stadium and along the Chollima Street from the Potong Gate to the stadium. The meeting place was overflowing with more than 20,000 working people in the city who gathered to welcome the goodwill envoy of the Cuban people.

Put up on the platform of the meeting place were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz. Amid the playing of the welcome music Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz appeared on the platform. That moment the attendants raised the stormy cheers of "manse" (hurrah) and enthusiastically welcomed them. Children's union members presented bunches of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz.

The platform was taken by the members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba. It was also taken by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, Pak Sung-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, and other cadres.

The mass meeting opened with the playing of the national anthems of the Republic of Cuba and our country. Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech. After the speech, Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz warmly hugged each other. The meeting hall shook with the shouts of "Fidel, Kim Il-song" raised in chorus by the crowd and their cheers of "manse".

Then Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz spoke. Comrade Kim Il-song warmly hugged Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz when he concluded his speech, and they raised high and waved their firmly grasped hands. That moment the shouts of the crowd "Fidel, Kim Il-song" and "Kim Il-song, Fidel" and their cheers of "manse" burst forth the meeting closed with the chorus of the "Internationale."

Kim Il-song Addresses Rally

SK110854 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0410 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Address by DPRK President Kim Il-song at a Pyongyang mass meeting to welcome Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, held on 11 March -- recorded]

[Text] Respected Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, guests from Cuba, comrades and friends:

Today the citizens of Pyongyang are gathered in this place, cherishing the great joy of meeting with Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution and an intimate friend of the Korean people. This splendid welcoming mass meeting today is an expression of our people's lofty respect for and warm friendship with the friendship envoy of the Cuban people and is a demonstration of the indomitable friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries. [applause]

At this meeting overflowing with militant friendship and the sense of class solidarity, I, in the name of our party Central Committee, the government of the republic, the Korean people, and the citizens of Pyongyang, warmly welcome again Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the republic of Cuba, and other guests from Cuba. [applause] Through you, I convey the warm fraternal greetings from our party members and people to the Cuban communists and people. [applause]

Although Korea and Cuba are geographically far apart from each other, the peoples of our two countries are close comrades-in-arms who are struggling hand-in-hand to achieve common aims and ideals and are intimate with each other, just like neighbors. The friendship between the Korean and Cuban people is a firm and sincere militant friendship between the class brothers who struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism and against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism. [applause]

We are greatly satisfied with the fact that friendship and cooperative relations with the Cuban people, who are fighting in the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle, are developing excellently with each passing day. [applause]

The visit to our country this time by the respected Comrade Fidel Castro will be an epochal event that will develop the friendship and cooperative relations between between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples to a new higher stage. [applause] His visit will also greatly contribute to strengthening the unity of socialist countries and the international communist movement and to developing the Nonaligned Movement and world revolution. [applause]

Communism is the bright future of mankind, and the people's advance toward socialism and communism is a trend of history that no one can block. Only socialism and communism will bring about peace and prosperity of the world and will ensure genuine freedom and happiness for the people.

The victory of the revolution and the entire course of socialist construction in Cuba clearly showed the justness of the socialist cause and the invincible attraction power and vitality of the socialist system to the Latin American peoples and the world's people.

The Cuban revolution pioneered and led by Comrade Fidel Castro, the great revolutionary who was born of the Cuban people, brought about the birth of the first socialist state in the Western hemisphere of the earth and changed the land of Cuba into an island of freedom where the centuries-long cherished desire and ideal of the people has blossomed into reality. [applause]

Under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, the Cuban revolutionaries and people toppled the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime by waging a heroic armed struggle and achieved the victory of the revolution in 1959, thus putting an end to the history of ordeals of the Cuban people and opening a new origin of socialism in the land of Cuba. After that very time, the flames of revolution began to fiercely blaze and the colonial ruling system of the U.S. imperialists began to collapse. [applause]

Since the victory of the revolution, the Cuban people have powerfully advanced along the road of socialism, firmly defending the revolutionary gains from the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists for repeated aggression and sanctions. During this very short historical period, the traits of Cuba have been drastically changed and a great turn has been effected in the life of the Cuban people. [applause]

Today, industry and agriculture is rapidly developing; socialist cultural construction in many sectors, including the educational and public health fields, is being vigorously pushed ahead; and the people are enjoying a free and happy life to their hearts' content. Thanks to the correct line of national defense construction of the PCC, the defense capabilities of the country have been firmly consolidated and, thus, the socialist system and the security of the people have been reliably guaranteed.

The international prestige of the republic of Cuba has grown higher with each passing day. At present, Cuba is playing an important role in the realm of international politics. All these successes attained in Cuba are a brilliant fruition of the correct leadership of the PCC led by Comrade Fidel Castro and the creative labor and devoted struggle of the Cuban people firmly united around the party. [applause]

Advancing at the head of the Latin American revolution, Cuba is a beacon of hope for the fighting Latin American peoples and a banner of the struggle for national independence and freedom. [applause] This year, the fraternal Cuban people mark the 30th anniversary of the landing by the ship Granma. The landing of Comrade Fidel Castro and other Cuban revolutionaries in the land of Cuba via the ship Granma was a turning point that was of great significance in effecting an upsurge in the Cuba people's struggle. [applause]

At present, the fraternal Cuban people are dynamically waging the struggle to implement the decisions of the third party congress with a high revolutionary passion and overflowing faith, greeting the 30th anniversary of the landing by the ship Granma. The Korean people wholeheartedly wish the Cuban people, firmly united around the PCC, greater success in the struggle to build socialism and in the work of strengthening defense capabilities of the country. [applause]

In the past, under the leadership of the WPK, our people have established an advanced socialist system free of extortion and oppression in the northern half of the republic by successfully carrying out various stages of the revolutionary mission and have turned our backward country into a socialist country possessing modern industry and developed agriculture. [applause]

Today, the Korean revolution is tenaciously developing to a new high stage. Under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- our people are now vigorously staging a struggle to remake man, society, and nature in a communistic way in accordance with the programs presented by the sixth party congress and are effecting new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction.

The great social and economic changes that have taken place in Korea and Cuba demonstrate that even small countries can defeat imperialism and oppressors and successfully build socialism if they bravely rise and struggle without fearing sacrifice, and that no force can stop the people advancing on the road toward socialism. [applause]

Comrades and friends, today, the international situation is very complicated and tense because of the imperialists' aggression and war maneuvers. With the strengthening of the world revolutionary people's struggle for the anti-imperialist cause for independence, the U.S. imperialists, who have invariably pursued their ambitions of conquering the world, are clinging more to their extremely adventurous and aggressive world strategy designed to dominate the world by use of strength.

The United States is increasing its armed forces on a large scale; accelerating the production and deployment of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons; and ceaselessly committing armed intervention and subversive activities against the newly-emergent countries in all corners of the world, including Central America, the Caribbean region, the Middle and Near East, and South Africa.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' daily-intensifying aggression and war maneuvers, sovereign rights of the newly-emergent independent countries are infringed upon, socialism is threatened, and the danger of a new global war, a thermonuclear war, is growing. Preventing another global war, a thermonuclear war, and defending peace and security in the world are a pressing question arising in the field of international politics at present.

In a statement issued on 15 January, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forth a new peace proposal for completely abolishing nuclear weapons and once again clearly stated the Soviet Union's peace-loving external policy based on the profound analysis of the current international situation at the 27th CPSU Congress held recently. The various new proposals put forth recently by the CPSU are very significant in removing the danger of nuclear war and in defending peace and security in the world. [applause]

In order to prevent the danger of another global war, a thermonuclear war, and to defend world peace, all of the world's peace-loving people, including the people of the socialist countries and people of the nonaligned nations, should stage a vigorous antiwar, antinuclear movement for the defense of peace in firm unity. [applause]

All peace-loving people should thoroughly expose and denounce, everywhere in the world, the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and actively struggle to reduce nuclear weapons and, furthermore, to completely remove them. [applause] They should also create nuclear-free and peace zones in many parts of the world and continuously expand them.

Our party and the government of the republic highly appraise and express full support to the efforts of the Cuban party and government to ease tensions and defend peace in the Caribbean region and Central America. [applause]

The Korean people strongly denounce the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists for aggression and intervention against Central American and Caribbean countries, including Nicaragua, and extend firm solidarity to the anti-imperialist struggle of the Latin American peoples for independence. [applause]

Also, they support the struggle of the Palestinian people and Arab peoples to oppose imperialism and Zionism and to restore the occupied Arab land, and the struggle of the Namibian people and South African people against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and for freedom and liberation. [applause]

Today, it is on the Korean peninsula that the danger of a nuclear war is greatest in the world. The U.S. imperialists have introduced a large number of many types of nuclear weapons and many kinds of modern war means into South Korea and have frequently staged war exercise rackets against the northern half of our republic. As a result, the danger of the outbreak of a war at any moment is constantly prevailing in our country. The Government of our republic has made all sincere efforts to mitigate the strained situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and create favorable circumstances for North-South dialogue. Early this year, it took the measure of discontinuing the large-scale military exercises in the whole area of the northern half of the republic, beginning from 1 February, and of suspending all military exercises during the period in which North-South dialogue is on-going.

Instead of responding to our peace-loving measure, however, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority answered the measure with the waging of the large-scale "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise in South Korea by mobilizing military forces some 200,000 strong and numerous modern war means. The "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise is a preliminary war and test nuclear war to conduct a preemptive attack on the northern half of our republic. The U.S. imperialists' waging of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise in South Korea is an open challenge to our peace-loving proposal and has a dampening effect on North-South dialogue. This is also a betrayal act of trampling underfoot the spirit of agreement at the Soviet-U.S. summit talks -- an agreement that a nuclear war should not be conducted.

The United States should stop the aggressive war exercise rackets, no longer conduct the act of aggravating the situation in our country, and take a measure to withdraw the nuclear weapons and the U.S. troops from South Korea at an early date.

Today, a question which our people, struggling to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, cannot look at idly is the issue of the 24th Olympic Games scheduled to be held in South Korea in 1988.

The issue of holding the Olympics in South Korea is not merely a sports problem but is a serious political problem. The decision to hold the 24th Olympics in South Korea is the product of the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas policy. Participation in the Olympics held in South Korea constitutes an act of approving the occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces and of instigating the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities to perpetually divide our country by concocting two Koreas.

As a matter of fact, South Korea is not fit to hold the Olympics. South Korea is a bloody and powder-reeking place because of continuous war exercise rackets and is an unstable place in which the struggle of students and the people has been waged daily against fascist rule and in which the state of political chaos has continued. Why should the Olympics, whose noble ideal is represented by the spirit of world peace and friendship and unity among the people, be held in such a place? How can those who have not lost a sense of reason visit such a place? It is very natural for many countries in the world, including socialist countries, to oppose and reject the Seoul Olympics.

If the 24th Olympics are held in Seoul despite objections raised by many countries in the world, this will leave a disgraceful stain on the history of the Olympics and will result in dividing the Olympic movement.

We are demanding that North and South Korea co-host the 24th Olympics to save the Olympics from a crisis, to guarantee the smooth holding of the up-coming Olympics, and to provide a favorable circumstance for the peaceful reunification of Korea. [applause] Our proposal for co-hosting the Olympics has received positive support and response from the governments, peoples, and sports fans of countries in the world, including socialist countries.

The respected Comrade Fidel Castro has consistently demanded that North and South Korea co-host the 24th Olympics. At the Third Plenary Session of the PCC, which was held recently, he made clear once again a principled and resolute stand with regard to this issue. [applause]

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to the party, government, and people of Cuba for always and sincerely supporting and encouraging our people's revolutionary cause for socialist construction and for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. [applause]

This year the eighth nonaligned summit meeting will be held in Zimbabwe. Upholding the anti-imperialist banner of independence, nonaligned countries should exert a positive effort to strengthen the unity of the Nonaligned Movement and should struggle vigorously to expand and develop this movement. [applause] We highly appreciate the fact that, as chairman of the sixth summit meeting of nonaligned countries, Comrade Fidel Castro energetically carried out his activities to expand and develop the Non-aligned Movement. [applause]

The important question that has loomed before nonaligned countries is to smash the old international economic order and to establish a new international economic order. The old international economic order is the product of the colonial system and is a lever for exploitation and plunder by the imperialists. Under the old international economic order, the imperialists have plundered natural resources in developing countries and the results of the people's labor. As a result, the people in more than a few developing countries are starving while treasures have increased in developed capitalist countries.

The vast debts owed by developing countries are the consequences of the old international economic order. The daily-increasing difference between the rich and poor, between developed capitalist countries and developing countries, constitutes a serious international problem that has made the world situation unstable and threatened justice and peace. Without eliminating the old international economic order, we will not be able to remove the difference between rich and poor, between developed capitalist countries and developing countries. Nonaligned and developing countries should struggle positively to smash the unfair old international economic order and to establish a new international economic order on the basis of the principles of independence, equality, and reciprocity. [applause]

In the future, as in the past, our party and the government of the republic will also powerfully wage the struggle to oppose war and defend peace in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and nonaligned countries and all peace-loving people of the world while upholding the banner of independence, friendship, and peace, and will actively make efforts to (?strengthen) and develop the international communist movement and the Nonaligned Movement. [applause]

The visit to our country by Comrade Fidel Castro this time left an unforgettably deep impression on our people. The leaders of our two countries sincerely discussed important questions of mutual concern and the question regarding the relations between the two countries at the talks and meetings that proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere, and reached a complete identity of views on all questions discussed. [applause]

The DPRK and the Republic of Cuba signed a treaty on friendship and cooperation this time, reflecting the unanimous aspirations and desire of the peoples of the two countries. The treaty on friendship and cooperation signed between the DPRK and the Republic of Cuba will further consolidate and develop the traditional friendly and cooperative relations existing between our two countries and have an encouraging effect on strengthening and developing the international communist movement and the Nonaligned Movement. [applause]

We are very satisfied with the fact that the visit to our country by Comrade Fidel Castro has brought about an excellent result. [applause] The Korean people will fight with the fraternal Cuban people forever at the outpost of the anti-imperialist struggle. [applause]

Long live the invincible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Cuban peoples! [applause]

Long live the PCC and the Republic of Cuba! [applause]

Long live Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz! [applause]

Long live the friendship and unity of the socialist countries and the unity and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement! [applause]

Long live world peace! [applause]

Thank you very much.

Castro Speaks at Rally

SK111410 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0440 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Speech by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, at an 11 March Pyongyang mass rally held to welcome the visiting party and state delegation of Cuba -- recorded; passage by passage translation from Spanish into Korean]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kim Il-song and intimate Korean comrades:

Our visit to the DPRK is about to conclude. We will leave this beloved country soon. We will leave cherishing feelings of pleasure over an unforgettable meeting with the great leader President Kim Il-song, with the leaders of the WPK, with all the intimate Korean brothers, and with the heroic Korean people. [applause]

At the same time, we will leave cherishing feelings of regret at parting from you. We will leave this land cherishing feelings of the most sincere thanks, along with a will for unity. We will leave part of our hearts in this land. [applause] Indeed, such a warm and fraternal welcome extended by the Pyongyang citizens will remain in our minds forever. [applause]

We cannot forget the sincere and friendly talks we held with dear Comrade Kim Il-song -- talks which contained profound contents. Through these talks, we demonstrated that we hold the same views on the most exigent issues in present international affairs. [applause] At the same time, through our recent meeting, we came to much more correctly understand the dear Comrade Kim Il-song, who possesses far-sighted intelligence and rich fighting experience. [applause]

Through our meetings with Korean workers which we visited everywhere we can never forget their burning affection for us, the excellent artistic performances we excitedly watched, the performance by lovely Korean children at the Children's Palace, and the feelings of excitement we are cherishing at this function. [applause]

We would probably need many days to witness all the successes attained by the Korean people after winning historic victory in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists. Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean people demonstrated the resoluteness, patience, and heroism that they displayed during the war through their disciplined, steady, and devoted labor which was as important as the war. Thanks to the heroism displayed by the Korean people, dazzling speed was created in advanced industry and construction; a modern and efficient agriculture emerged; and the beautiful capital -- Pyongyang -- and many cities of Democratic Korea were built on ruins. [applause]

We have seen Korea -- the country of liberated workers, the self-reliant and dignified country of the people, the country of creative scientists, and the country of lively children. In short, we have witnessed socialist Korea. [applause]. While seeing the reality of Korea, we called to mind that there was an entirely different reality not far from this beautiful capital -- reality artificially developed by the rule of the U.S. imperialists and by their wicked policy.

In the South, part of the Korean territory, millions of men and women are not only suffering from unemployment, exploitation, and illiteracy, but are also groaning under the vicious dictatorship maintained only thanks to the strength of U.S. weapons. Cuba firmly asserts that there can be only one Korea. [applause]. Cuba resolutely and fully supports the wise policy of peaceful national reunification put forward by President Kim Il-song and the WPK and supported by the people. [applause]

The scheme to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in South Korea, occupied by the U.S. imperialists, is a product of the maneuvers of those who are trying to perpetuate the division of the Korean nation, and part of the disgusting profiteering tendency in the recent Olympic movement and the reactionary plot. Seoul is a place where U.S. soldiers seethe with corruption, prostitution, gambling, drugs, and AIDS.

In view of a peaceful and stable atmosphere in the DPRK, the exemplary discipline of the people, sound morality which constitutes a characteristic of the socialist society--immunity from the evil custom of capitalism, modern buildings and facilities, unique art, and a brilliant development in the field of sports, we can be convinced that Korea has conditions to cohost the Olympic Games. [applause]

In addition, no honest-minded person can deny that a proper place for the Olympics is not South Korea, a place in which militarization and interference by foreign forces are prevailing and which is ruled under a murderous regime and a U.S. military base filled with nuclear weapons, but instead this land with proper conditions for the Olympic Games. [applause]

Cuba and Korea are linked as one in this just and essential struggle. [applause] Our country will make all efforts to expose the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and defend the legitimate right of the Korean people to cohost the Olympic Games in an atmosphere of national unity and dignity. [applause] Thus, we will contribute to the struggle for peace -- the most decisive and vital task of our times. [applause]

Our two countries are pooling their strength in the struggle to prevent mankind from irrevocable disasters and ruins being caused by the maneuvers of the U.S. Government to expand the arms race even to the space by proceeding from an indiscreet wild ambition for gaining military superiority. [applause] If the policy of gaining superiority in strength, indiscreetly sought by the Reagan administration, is relaxed by the joint struggle of the people and the imperialists replace confrontation, which they are imposing on us, with negotiations and the easing of tension, this will undoubtedly become a lofty asset for the development and improvement of their welfare.

While seeing the design to acquire fertile land by reclaiming 300,000-chongbo tideland, and to store water, irrigate the land, and prevent the tides by constructing a dam at the estuary of the Taedogn River, I thought of the money to the tune of hundred of millions of won that Democratic Korea should spend every year in defending the country from the constant threat of the imperialists. On the other hand, however, I thought with optimism the rapidly developing nation and the endless future of a reunified, free, democratic, and advancing Korea. [applause]

The U.S. rulers are clamoring that Korea and Cuba pose a threat to the United States. Who can believe this? Who on earth can believe the remarks of those who brazenly recruit finance, and assist the mercenary clique invading Nicaragua? Who can believe those bolstering the Salvadoran murderous regime?

The U.S. imperialists support the shameful system of apartheid in Africa. They are also maneuvering to make the Cuban troops, now in Angola to support the struggle for national independence, withdraw. Furthermore, they are trying to let Angola be a victim of the South African military and fascist clique which has constantly threatened and conducted aggression against Angola for the past 10 years.

Proceeding from this attempt, the U.S. imperialists set forth a so-called policy of (?linkage), denounced worldwide, and have made the South African racists accept the policy. Who can believe the words of these men?

In Pyongyang, I am pleased to be aware of the Angolan Government's statement of rejecting again the brazen and tyrannical demands of the South African ruling clique. Under the patronage of the U.S. conspirations, the racists put forward a collateral condition that the Cuban troops should withdraw first from Angola to guarantee the so-called independence of Namibia. The independence of Namibia was a question which already been decided in the United Nations far before the founding of the Republic of Angola. Angola's rejection of the foolish blackmail was a tough and just answer proceeding from its courageous and principled stand. [applause]

We would like to stress once again what we stated at the Third PCC Congress. When the apartheid system is liquidated in South Africa, we will instantly begin the immediate and complete withdrawal of the internationalist forces of Cuba from Angola. [applause]

Today, imperialism is suffering from serious crises. The Reagan government, the ring-leader of the most reactionary forces of the world, has nothing to say at present. There is no solution to the difficult social and economic problems of the wretches. They also have no realistic measure to meet the demands of the people for political reform. The wretches' policy of strength will be frustrated in the face of the invincible might of socialism and the heroic struggle of peoples. [applause]

Everything that we have seen here in Korea, amazing achievements attained by the people of this country, further hardens our firm conviction that nothing can block the advance of history. [applause]

The future belongs not to the reactionaries, imperialists, racists, and fascist elements, but to the people fighting for independence, progress, peace, socialism, and internationalism. [applause]

Dear close Korean friends, all of us should extend thanks to you for showing us the spirit of labor and discipline in the struggle for the future, for rationally and effectively utilizing natural resources, territory, and seas, and for creating a high speed in socio-economic development. [applause] What an excellent lesson this becomes to many third world countries which have more natural resources than the DPRK!

Dear Korean comrades, availing myself of this opportunity, I extend thanks to President Kim Il-song and the DPRK Government for offering 100,000 automatic rifles and tens of millions of rounds of ammunitions in very favorable terms of loan and at the cost as the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have done in order to render help to the efforts of our people to strengthen the defense capabilities of our homeland recently threatened by the U.S. imperialists. [applause]

Today, our country has been turned into an indestructible fortress which cannot be destroyed and trampled underfoot by the imperialists at any cost. For Cuba to become strong is, precisely, for Korea to grow strong and for the socialist and other revolutionary and progressive forces of the world to grow strong. [applause]

Dear Korean comrades, we want you to believe that there will be no change in the solidarity of Cuba with Korea. [applause] Also, we hope that you will believe that Cuba will never yield, but always advance, holding aloft the immortal banner of communism, the banner of internationalism. [applause] In a few hours, we will leave your glorious country. Democratic Korea and the leaders and people of your country will always remain in our hearts, and the hearts of revolutionaries, patriots, and fighters for the victory of socialism. [applause]

We have witnessed for many years that everyone who has visited Korea has been unanimously touched by the achievements attained by Korea and has been filled with respect and reverence for the Korean workers, party, and leaders.

Leaving the country, I assure you that I and my comrades will be as ever propagandists of the revolutionary cause of Korea, the bravery and creativity of the Korean people, and the talent and personality of President Kim Il-song, the great leader and wise leader [yongdoja]. [applause]

Long live the WPK! [applause]

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song! [applause]

Long live the heroic Korean people! [applause]

Long live the friendship between Korea and Cuba! [applause]

Long live socialism and internationalism! [applause]

Long live peace! [applause]

Castro Departs

SK111142 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, left here today by special plane after paying an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz was sent off at the airport by Comrade Kim Il-song. The party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba was seen off at the airport by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, Comrades Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-presidents, Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-premier of the Administration Council, Comrades Kim Hwan and Ho tam, members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the WPK Central Committee, Comrade O kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and other cadres of the party and government.

A grand ceremony took place at the airport to send off Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz. At the airport thousands of people warmly saw off the goodwill envoy from the heroic country.

Cooperation Treaty Signed

SK120430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA) -- A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Pyongyang on March 11. The treaty was signed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Follows the full text of the treaty:

Recognizing the deep fraternal friendship and bonds of solidarity established in the course of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle for over 20 years on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Affirming that the further expansion and development of fraternal solidarity between the two countries in all fields accord with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Proceeding from the desire to actively contribute to defence of peace and security in Asia, Latin America, Africa and the rest of the world and to the strengthening of the solidarity of all the progressive revolutionary forces and peace forces of the world such as the socialist forces, the international communist and working-class movements, the Nonaligned Movement and the national liberation movement.

Considering that it is their duty to oppose, check and frustrate, together with these forces, the aggression and war policy of imperialism, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba, have decided to conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation and agreed upon the following points:

Article 1

The high-level contracting parties shall constantly strengthen the bonds of fraternal solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries and comprehensively expand and develop diversified relations of cooperation on the principles of proletarian internationalism, respect for sovereignty, complete equality, non-interference in the other's internal affairs, comradely fraternity and mutual benefit.

Article 2

The high-level contracting parties shall see to it that systematic exchange of experiences is held in different fields of socialist construction and cooperative relations be strengthened between the political, social and mass organizations of the two countries.

Article 3

The high-level contracting parties shall develop exchange and cooperation in many fields including economy, culture, science, technology, education, public health, radio, television, film, art, literature, press, sports, post and telecommunications and news services.

Article 4

The high-level contracting parties shall do their utmost to defend the gains of socialism and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the relations of friendship and cooperation among all the revolutionary and progressive parties and states.

Article 5

The high-level contracting parties shall actively support the peoples who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism, old and new, racism and Zionism and for freedom, social emancipation, consolidation of independence, progress, peace and security.

Article 6

The high-level contracting parties shall resolutely oppose all attempts and manoeuvres of the imperialists to divide countries and nations and make them fight each other, exploit and dominate other peoples.

Proceeding from this stand, the Republic of Cuba shall oppose the imperialists' moves to force the creation of "two Koreas" and support the just stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for having the foreign troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from the southern part of the Korean peninsula and solving the reunification question of Korea, independently in a peaceful way, on the principle of great national unity without foreign interference.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall denounce the imperialists' criminal blockade against the Republic of Cuba and support the unshaken determination of the Republic of Cuba to oppose all manner of aggression and interference, defend the motherland and the gains of socialism and guarantee peace in the Caribbean region and Central America.

Article 7

Either high-level contracting party shall extend every possible support and aid to the other party when the latter is subjected to threat or aggression from imperialists and their stooges, regarding it as threat and aggression against itself.

Article 8

The high-level contracting parties, seeking to preserve and consolidate the world peace and security, shall closely cooperate in the common struggle to check the arms race of the imperialists and curb their feverish development of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons and their scheme to install them even in outer space, and realize total and complete disarmament.

Hence, they consider it an important prerequisite to the guarantee of peace and security to strongly condemn and check the threat of force and its use in the settlement of international disputes.

Article 9

The high-level contracting parties shall bend joint efforts to help toward strengthening unity and cohesion in the Nonaligned Movement and expanding and developing this anti-imperialist force with daily growing influence at present.

Article 10

The high-level contracting parties shall cooperate with each other in opposing the present international economic order, an offspring of the domination of imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and establishing a new international economic order which will put an end to the enslaving and unequal trade and to harsh plunder of the developing countries.

Article 11

The high-level contracting parties shall constantly exchange information and views on the most important international issues and take joint actions in all affairs of common concern according to this treaty.

Article 12

The treaty shall come into force on the day of its signing and remain in force for 20 years.

Its term of validity shall automatically be extended by next 10 years each time unless either contracting party requests its abolition in writing six months before the expiration of the term.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Pyongyang on the Eleventh of March, 1986. Done in duplicate in Korea and Spanish, both texts being equally authentic.

ACTS OF VIOLENCE TO HINDER OLYMPICS 'FALSE THREAT'

SK100408 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 6 Mar 86

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Mar commentary: "False Threat, True Unrest"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets have recently been in the habit of propagandizing the threat of southward invasion, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is too often loudly babbling about strengthening the guard in various sites because of the fact that operations by the north involving hindering the Asian Games and the Olympic Games are expected with these games as an opportunity. In a recent interview with U.S. reporters, he made the same remarks, while babbling about someone's military superiority. Such fellows as the puppet prime minister, the puppet minister of culture and information, and the puppet chief of the National Police Headquarters are all mentioning the possibility of southward invasion. A few days ago, while he was staying abroad, the puppet prime minister said that the North may commit acts of violence in an effort to hinder the Asian Games scheduled to be held in Seoul.

Together with the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets, refusing our peace-loving proposal for stopping war exercises, are conducting an adventurous war exercise by mobilizing large-scale forces some 200,000 strong. However, the puppets have declined to comment on this, because their comments on this would make clear who is threatening who in Korea. At this point, it is necessary to call one thing to mind. When their diplomat in Lebanon was kidnapped a short while ago, the puppets babbled that it was possible for the North to have directly or indirectly provoked this kidnapping incident with the 1986 Asian Games on the horizon. At the time, the actual kidnappers announced that the kidnapping was their act. This was a slap in the face for the concoctors of fraud. The rumor about southward invasion that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is spreading is the same as this. It is like a fellow who is holding a torch to ignite a war screaming "fire!"

The problem lies in why the puppets are breathlessly making such remarks, while slandering us. Even though traitor Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to regain [as heard] power using the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games as a springboard, the dictator's scheme is facing a strong protest from the youths, students, and people. The campaign to collect 10 million signatures for the revision of the Constitution, which began to rapidly spread among the South Korean people of all walks of life, drives the puppet clique into uneasiness. Even though the puppets have put forth the theory of great politics, in which the prepeaceful transfer of power and the holding of the Olympic Games must be completed, among other things, the opposition parties, youths, and students reject this. What is further driving the puppet clique into uneasiness is the miserable end of Haiti's dictator Duvalier and Philippine dictator Marcos.

The fact that dictator Marcos, in particular, who had thrown himself, with enthusiasm, into carrying out the U.S. imperialists' policy of war in Asia, could not be ousted after being deserted by even his masters, as well as the people, shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's destiny will be by no means better than his.

On the one hand, the puppets are having a hard time in putting forth the useless explanation that the South Korean situation has no similarity to the Philippines situation. On the other hand, they are also trying hard to brutally suppress the youths and students and to placate or deceive the opposition forces. However, the youths and students have already begun their bold struggle with the coming of the new semester. Anyone can predict that this struggle by the youths, students, and people can result in another Philippine situation in South Korea. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is making a noise as if the so-called threat of southward invasion is imminent. This proceeds from a vicious attempt to be saved from the crisis facing him by diverting to us the people's angry attention directed against him. This also proceeds from a wicked scheme to brutally suppress the righteous struggle by the South Korean youths and students by dragging us in.

As the "Team Spirit-86" war exercise shows, the threat existing on the Korean peninsula comes from the South and the threat that has endangered the Chon Tu-hwan regime comes from the South Korean people's protest and uneasiness resulting from the domestic situation. Deception cannot conceal the truth. Such a false propaganda as southward invasion or (?defense) can in no way resolve a crisis in rule. This will hasten the destruction of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

NODONG SINMUN ANALYZES CRISIS SITUATION IN SOUTH

SK110441 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 8 Mar 86

[NODONG SINMUN 8 March commentary: "Dictator is Going Along the Road to His Grave"]

[Text] Noting that the situation in which the dictator in the Philippines staked his life shows signs of taking place in South Korea, the U.S. paper THE LOS ANGELES HERALD EXAMINER wrote in mid-February that the South Korean situation is approaching a crisis.

The crisis in South Korea is coming to the surface. The signature collection campaign for constitutional revision by the opposition parties and opposition figures aimed at electing the president directly by the electorate, revising the constitution before 1988, has been carried out in full scale.

Recently, more people from all walks of life, including religious leaders, lawyers, poets, writers, former journalists and antigovernment figures have joined in this campaign. With the beginning of the new semester, the youths and students began the signature collection campaign. Announcing the list of some 6,000 signers, the new Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] said that all the party members numbering 600,000 will sign by the end of this month. In a press conference, Kim Tae-chung stated that the ranks of the signers will increase to 1 million by the end of this month and to 10 million by 15 August.

The South Korean dictators responded to such moves of the people with suppression, using bayonets and guns. Thus, the political situation is faced with a new confusion. Saying that the issue of revising the constitution should be discussed in 1989, traitor Chon Tu-hwan indiscriminately arrested, imprisoned and placed under house arrest the opposition party members who participated in the 10 million signature collection campaign for constitutional revision.

He perpetrated various atrocities, such as raiding and blockading the offices and buildings of the opposition party headquarters.

Although the puppets raved about the lifting of repression of the politicians, the atmosphere of dialogue and so forth, their fascist nature has not changed. The signature campaign for constitutional revision by the youths and students has been designated as the main target of the bayonets wielded by the dictators. Several hundred students have been arrested by the police on a charge of calling for constitutional revision and are suffering in prison.

Announcing that anyone who participates in demonstrations, signature gathering in streets and propaganda activities in connection with revision of the fascist constitution will be sternly punished, the puppet prosecutor's office launched a wholesale roundup everywhere.

Democratic Justice Party

The hooligans of the DJP, the personal party of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, raved that the political schedule made public by the NKDP disregard, the people's will, encourages violence, instigates confusion and so forth and threatened that a situation similar to that in 1980 should be prevented from occurring.

This is, in fact, an open threat that they will not hesitate to carry out such a bestial repression as the violence of 17 May [1980]. Freedom of petition is a basic right granted in any society, even in the United States. The petition movement is being regarded as a criminal act and has become a target of repression by bayonets and guns only in South Korea. Even the United States, which is supporting the South Korean fascist regime, expressed concern over the puppets' atrocious suppression. The problem is not restricted only to this. It is known that from the early days of his power, Chon Tu-hwan disguised himself as a spokesman of the popular will and as an (?honest) president, and stressed reflection of the popular will in politics. Sometime ago, he raved about the mission given by the people, the decision made in accordance with the popular will and so forth. He also babbled that he has no intention to remain in the presidency and that he will set an example of peaceful transfer of power in 1988.

If all this is true, he cannot have any reason not to accept the people's demand for constitutional revision. However, why do the dictators use bayonets and guns to suppress the people who demand the constitutional revision?

Noting that a drama similar to that in the Philippines is being staged in South Korea, the U.S. paper THE NEW YORK TIMES said that the difference between the two, if there is any, is that Chon Tu-hwan decided to prevent in advance the pan-national presidential election from being held while President Marcos attempted to commit a fraud in the result of the election after the votes were totalled.

Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to extend his power and that of the DJP by maintaining the indirect presidential election system instead of accepting the popular will. In actuality, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an atrocious fascist dictator who has not the slightest intention of accepting the popular will. He has pledged many things to the people since he came to power. However, everything turned out to be lies. It is none other than Chon Tu-hwan who usurped power after saying that he will return to the military because he does not know about politics.

The recent Philippine situation clearly showed what end one who ridicules the people's destiny with bayonets and guns and who viciously suppresses them will face. The Chon Tu-hwan clique which is challenging the people's aspirations cannot escape a miserable end.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SENEGALESE DELEGATION

SK071042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the visiting government delegation of the Republic of Senegal headed by Alioune Diagne Coumba Aita, minister of urban affairs and housing of Senegal. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop, and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Ho Hang-chan Ahmed Tijane Kane, Senegalese Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, was on hand. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KIM YONG-NAM, THAI FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

SK080430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 8 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Bangkok on March 7 between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. Present at the talks on our side were the foreign minister's entourage and the Korean commercial representative in Bangkok and on the opposite side were foreign ministry officials. View were exchanged at the talks on the question of developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and a series of matters of common concern. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO MPR'S BATMONH

SK090959 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0940 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, extended warm felicitations to Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, upon the latter's 60th birthday.

In a message sent to him on March 9 President Kim Il-song says today the fraternal Mongolian people under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by J. Batmonh are vigorously striving to lay solid material and technical foundations of socialism and achieve the prosperity of the country. The message wishes Chairman Batmonh greater success in his work for greeting the 19th Party Congress with full preparations, developing the country's economy and culture and promoting the people's wellbeing and good health.

ANNIVERSARY MARKS WORK BY KIM CHONG-IL

SK081023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 8 (KCNA) -- Nodong Sinmun today comes out with a signed article "Training of Communistic Men and Moral Education" on the fifth anniversary of the publication of "On Further Improving and Strengthening the Ideological Work of the Party", a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In the work dear Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated the direction and ways to strengthen ideological education for the training of communistic men and propaganda and agitation for socialist economic construction, improve the form and method of the party's ideological work and give successful guidance of the party committees to it in keeping with the requirements of our developing revolution which has entered a new stage.

The article says the work has demonstrated great vitality as a valuable guideline in the ideological work of our party. Noting that education in communist morality is one of the important contents of the work, the article continues: Communist moral education is an important ideological education to train the party members, working people, youth and children to be genuine communistic men and to successfully press ahead with the cause of socialism and communism. Our party, paying consistent and deep attention to it, has dynamically carried out the work of educating all working people to possess communist morality and traits.

Communist morality is the most progressive and civilized one. Even if people have communist ideology, not all of them possess the idea of communist morality and give full display to it in life. This demands an energetic struggle to rebuild moral viewpoint along with the struggle to transform ideology in the work to educate and remould people to be communists, the paper notes, and says: If we fail to vigorously struggle for a revolutionary remoulding of the moral idea of people, old morality will be revived and established. This will impede the remoulding of men's ideology.

To equip people firmly with communist morality and consciousness is an important guarantee to press ahead with the construction of socialism and communism. As the building of socialism and communism advances, the role of ideology and consciousness will enhance and moral ethics and function enhance in social life. This is why education in communist morality should be intensified in order to accelerate the building of socialism and communism.

The paper calls for strengthening communist moral education among the party members, working people, youth and children on the basis of a correct understanding of the importance of such education.

DJP DECLARATION ON 1987 PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

SK090730 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party [DJP] declared yesterday it will select its next presidential candidate in 1987 from among those who pledge constitutional revision in 1989. The declaration was made at a plenary session of the ruling DJP's Central Committee held at the Chamsil Students' Gymnasium in southeastern Seoul. The committee decided to fully support the political schedule including constitutional rewriting in 1989 as proposed by President Chon Tu-hwan Feb 24.

During a Chongwadae luncheon, Chon, who concurrently heads the DJP, told major party leaders that the basic law could be revised in 1989, a year following a peaceful power change and the Seoul Summer Olympics in 1988. Prior to the committee session, the majority party held a meeting of its Central Executive Council and approved regulations on the selection and nomination of its presidential candidate.

The regulations stipulate that application for presidential nomination requires the recommendation of one-tenth or more of the delegates to the national convention or of the Central Executive Council. They call for the selection of the presidential nominee at the national convention. When it is difficult to call a national convention, such as during the time when there occurs a vacancy in the presidency, the regulations clear the way for the Steering Committee of the Central Committee to pick the candidate at the recommendation of the executive council.

The council meeting was immediately followed by the session of the 5,000-member Central Committee. Among those present were chairman No Tae-u, committee chairman Yi Sang-ik, secretary general Chong Sun-duk and other ranking party officials. The Central Committee chairman delivered an opening speech, the secretary general briefed the session on major party policy programs and the party chairman gave all address. Rep Yim Bang-hyon reported to the session on the overall situation on and around the Korean peninsula.

Following the report, the session adopted a seven-point resolution addressed to the people. The resolution said, "We will play a leading role in materializing the political design advocated by President Chon." The DJP vows to establish a tradition of a peaceful power transfer, the central task of the design, it continued. The resolution said, "We fully endorse the President's political proposal of Feb 24 in the name of all the party members."

In the meantime, party chairman No said the party promises to carry out the proposal of Feb 24 in the name of the people and the nation's history. He appealed to the party members to "rise up resolutely" and thwart subversive acts dividing national consensus and create a history of prosperity amid continued stability.

No denounced as "two venomous factors to national prosperity" North Korea's schemes to obstruct the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics and the opposition camp's "anachronistic sedition" designed to grasp power. He urged the DJP members to repel the opposition's signature campaign, which he termed "irresponsible acts."

The President's overture for constitutional revision in 1989 was a virtually full acceptance of the opposition's demand "for democratization," he said. The DJP chairman criticized the opposition forces for deceiving the people and attempting to make the nation's history regress by rejecting President Chon's proposal as "not worth" considering at all."

SEOUL CHAPTER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION FORMED

SK111356 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 11 March, the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] held a meeting at the Hungsadan Auditorium in Tongsung-Dong, Seoul, with the participation of more than 1,500 party members in the Seoul area to form the Seoul chapter of the Committee for Promotion of Constitutional Revision (the chairman of this chapter is party president Yi Min-u).

In an opening speech at this meeting, party President Yi said: By holding a meeting today to form the Seoul chapter of the Committee for Promotion of Constitutional Revision and a ceremony to hand the signboard denoting this organization, we have successfully laid the most important cornerstone for the struggle for constitutional revision -- the struggle which we intend to complete before the fall of this year. I pledge to devote my life to the cause of making the Seoul chapter struggle to provide an opportunity for victory in the struggle for constitutional revision.

Party president Yi said further: People call the 12 February general election a revolution in elections not merely because the opposition party attained victory but because a way toward achieving civilian rule was paved through the people's agreement. A burning desire for directly and personally electing the president smashed a monetary and material offensive.

In a speech to give encouragement, standing party adviser Kim Youn-sam said: Should the Constitution not be revised, the NKDP, the sole opposition party in our country, will never send a marionette presidential candidate to the next presidential election.

The meeting adopted a seven-point resolution stating that the sole way to save the people is to revise the Constitution into a democratic Constitution that guarantees the people's basic human rights, that ensures the people's rights to existence, and that strengthens the will for unification. The resolution also demanded the reinstatement of democrats, including Kim Tae-chung; the immediate suspension of the suppression of the signature collection campaign under the pretext of laws; and the severe punishment of responsible persons concerned.

After concluding the meeting held to form the Seoul chapter, the NKDP held a ceremony in the central party building in Inui-Dong, Seoul, to hand the signboard denoting this organization.

PARTIES' PLAN FOR SPECIAL ASSEMBLY SESSION WELCOMED

SK110058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Parliamentary Forum"]

[Text] It is a relief to learn that the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party have agreed to convoke a 20-day special session of the National Assembly, beginning late next week, to debate outstanding political problems among other issues facing the nation.

The bipartisan accord is noteworthy as it was made amid volatile political circumstances involving the question of constitutional amendment, as underscored by the presentation of sharply-conflicting manifestos by the two parties over the past weekend with regard to the timing and process of rewriting the basic law.

One main issue of the forthcoming Assembly session will be the formation of a parliamentary ad hoc committee on the Constitution, which has been pending since last year. In view of the past squabbles and the existing discord between the rival parties, there is every likelihood that acute and divisive debate will develop regarding the designation and function of the proposed committee.

In addition, the extraordinary session will be laden with a number of touchy political issues, already raised by the opposition party, ranging from the aftermath of the stern government steps recently taken against the opposition signature-gathering drive for constitutional revision to the disposal of campus disturbance and labor disputes.

It is indeed precarious to predict whether the Assembly will be able to properly manage the pending problems during the session, let alone forge a meaningful breakthrough to easing the political confrontation over the constitutional issue or the process of democratization.

For all that, the latest accord to open an Assembly session is a welcome development in that it may be taken as denoting the forward-looking postures of the rivalling parties to tackle outstanding political issues on the parliamentary forum, postures we have repeatedly called for.

There can be no denying that all national issues, particularly political problems, should be fully debated and duly disposed of within the institutional framework of the National Assembly, the very organ made up of people's representatives to meet those purposes.

What is to be stressed, at this juncture, is the overriding need that each of the contending parties be prepared to make reasonable -- sometimes drastic -- compromises for mutual accommodation in the cause of mitigating the ominous political confrontation and thus forging greater national dynamism, based on reconciliation.

NEGOTIATIONS URGED AMONG OPPOSITION PARTIES

SK091312 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Mar 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Ruling and Opposition Parties: Enter Into Negotiations -- Neither Side Can Get 100 Percent"]

[Text] The spring political situation is breathlessly rolling. Following the 24 February Chongwadae meeting among representatives of three parties, detailed reactions from the three parties to President Chon Tu-hwan's political plan have been notably revealed since Kyongchip [third of the 24 seasonal divisions]. It is clear that this is a great political change compared with the time even discussion of constitutional revision was regarded as taboo. However, this causes us to worry whether the big divergence in their views may lead the political situation into the blind alley of political deadlock.

If we view the offensive and defensive battle between the ruling and opposition parties, only pungent words of slander, not an atmosphere of compromises that can brighten the future of the country and the nation, prevail. It gives us the impression that they are bent on taking initiatives by holding functions a day or two earlier than the opposition after discovering the opposite side's strategies or tripping up the other side. It is very difficult to see the materialization of the politics of representation in which they meet face-to-face through the confrontation of policies, probe for compromises there, and win the confidence of the people. This is one-way politics in which they are only exchanging statements that denounce and attack the other side, forgetting the fact that the counterpart of politics is the people. Since the 24 February proposal, the ruling and opposition politicians have never met face-to-face, to say nothing of compromises or negotiations.

On 8 March the DJP held a Central Committee meeting in order to support the 24 February proposal. In the meeting, a new regulation concerning the selection of its presidential candidate was passed, and a 7-point resolution that includes the party's will to select as its presidential candidate for the 1988 election the person who promises to revise the Constitution in 1989 was adopted. Meanwhile, the NKDP issued a statement on its total rejection of the political timetable involving constitutional revision in 1989. On 7 March, the New Korea Democratic Party and three opposition leaders put forth "a 7-point plan to resolve the political deadlock" and revealed that they will totally boycott the 1988 presidential election if this proposal is not accepted. The main point of this plan is to achieve a transfer of power in 1988 without any miscarriage by revising the Constitution by the fall of 1986 and by holding the presidential election in the fall of 1987.

The presentation of this political timetable by the opposition side was immediately followed by a statement from the DJP side denouncing this timetable. The DJP statement said: "We cannot but regard this as elucidation of the line involving popular uprisings and a revolutionary line on the assumption that people are sacrificed." In the 8 March Central Committee meeting, DJP chairman No Tae-u intensively denounced this as "an old era-type instigation," while saying: "The opposition party is seized with self-right righteousness and egotism." As a result, the ruling and opposition parties have confronted each other since the 24 February proposal because even though they agree upon the naturalness of constitutional revision, they disagree upon the timing and content of this revision.

Speaking frankly, it does not seem that the process of deciding party opinion by both the ruling and opposition parties has been democratic. As for the press conference by three opposition leaders alone, it was pointed out inside the party that necessary procedures and formalities were neglected because the important timetable for constitutional revision was announced without sufficient consultations in party organizations. As for the DJP, too, the decision on party policies was made at the upper level. Also put forth was a demand for realizing this year the local autonomy system that the ruling and opposition parties had decided to partially realize from 1987. The unexpected and sudden presentation of policies may confuse the people.

Considering the structure and nature of the opposition circles, they may take to the forefront with insufficient consistency in policies. We understand that an excessive degree of toughness or weakness [in policies] can be revealed. We also do not know what sort of stimulant the Philippines situation has provided for the opposition circles. However, it is awkward if the opposition circles, as a party within the established institutions, give the impression that they are running counter to the established institutions and that they unilaterally depend upon conditions from the outside.

Whether the Constitution is revised in 1989 or 1987, the necessary procedure and formalities for lawfully revising the Constitution also must not be forgotten. This can be achieved through discussion and dialogue in the National Assembly, and in order to achieve this, the ruling and opposition parties must make compromises. The ruling party itself cannot win 100 percent. The opposition also cannot conduct things by always saying, "If 100 percent of our demands are not met, we...." If this is the case, neither side can say that they are democratic, and neither side is entitled to do so. Only political negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties are the best solution to the deadlock. It is time to stop the bickering involving extreme offense and defense just because each other's positions and assertions have been put forth.

BATMONH, SODNOM ATTEND WOMEN'S DAY MEETING

OW090426 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1545 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A ceremonial meeting of party, state, and public organizations, and representatives of the capital's population, devoted to the 75th anniversary of International Women's Day was held here today. It was attended by leaders of the party and the MPR Government led by Comrades J. Batmonh and D. Sodnom. Speaking at the meeting, L. Pagmadulam, chairman of the MPR Women's Committee said: Mongolian women and all the people of the country firmly believe that the peace program announced in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January this year, which has been warmly received by millions of people throughout the world, as well as the idea about creating a universal security system stated at the forum of the 27th CPSU Congress will become a material force making it possible for humanity to free itself of the fear for its future and to enter the 21st century without nuclear weapons or any other means of mass destruction.

Speaking about the great contribution of Mongolian women to the building of socialism in Mongolia, L. Pagmadulam stated that 40 percent of all the shock workers in the current 5-year plan period are women. Very little time is left before the 19th MPRP Congress. All women must meet it with great labor successes, display initiative, and work with all their might. Our women workers, rural workers, and the representatives of the working intelligentsia have sufficient strength, knowledge, and diligence to successfully fulfill these tasks, L. Pagmadulam said.

BATMONH GREETED BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON BIRTHDAY

OW112353 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 11 (MONTSAME) -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural (Parliament), was 60 on March 10. The MPRP Central Committee, Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural and the MPR Council of Ministers sent him a message of greetings which said in part:

"Communists and working people of the country know well of and highly assess your fruitful work aimed at enhancing the leading and guiding role of the MPRP, strengthening the people's state, accelerating the country's development, assuring the socialist mode of life and at ensuring a steady growth of the people's material and cultural standards as well as increasing Mongolia's defense capability. An important distinctive feature of your activities is that you fully express the vital interests of communists and the entire Mongolian people towards further expansion and deepening of Leninist friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples which are a reliable guarantee of socialist Mongolia's prosperity, their aspirations in the struggle for strengthening unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement, for support of national liberation movements for strengthening peace and security among nations and warding off the threat of nuclear war, the message says.

Honored With Ceremony

OW120017 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1710 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 11 (MONTSAME) -- A ceremony on the occasion of the 60th birth anniversary of J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, was held at the MPR Government House on 10 March.

D. Molomjams, MPRP CC Politbureau member and MPRP CC Secretary, read out and handed over to J. Batmonh the message of greetings of the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural and the MPR Council of Ministers.

T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, read out the decree of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural on presenting J. Batmonh with the Order of Sukhe Bator.

In his reply speech J. Batmonh expressed "profound gratitude" for the Order of Sukhe Bator and assured that he would further do his best to mobilize to the utmost all his energy and knowledge in service of the cause of party and the people. The Mongolian leader said in part: "We should welcome with political and labour enthusiasm the forthcoming party conferences and then the party congress. For this, it is necessary to intensify the work among the working people, to develop criticism and self-criticism above all in primary party organisations as a tested means of strengthening intra-party democracy, to raise the efficiency of control over fulfilment, strengthen everywhere discipline, order and organisations and intensify principled insistence towards the personnel.

The Mongolian leader noted also: "The historic 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has closed the other day. It has once again convincingly demonstrated the revolutionary and innovatory traditions of Leninism, and has become an outstanding political event of our times. The decisions of the congress are aimed at accelerating the Soviet Union's socio-economic development on the basis of modern scientific-technical progress, at consolidating peace all over the world and delivering mankind from mass annihilation weapons. Prospects of a further powerful rise in the Soviet Union's development and its peaceloving foreign policy have attracted the minds and hearts of all people of good will and inspired them to the struggle for the sake of peaceful future.

"There is no doubt that our country, leaning on the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, will make yet another step in the development of the country's national economy and in the improvement of people's well-being during the years of the new Eighth 5 Years (1986-1990). The strength of our party is in the monolith unity and cohesion of its ranks and in its broad link with the people. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party meets its regular 19th Congress full of optimism and aspiration to successfully solve ever new tasks of socialist construction, J. Batmonh underscored.

Decorated by Socialists

OW120021 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1723 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 11 (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the MPRP CC, chairman of the MPR Great People's Hural J. Batmonh has been decorated with the Order of Georgi Dimitrov (Bulgaria); the Order of Karl Marx (The GDR); the Order of Golden Star (Vietnam); the Diamond-Studded Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic, the order of Klement Gotvald (Czechoslovakia) in connection with his 60th birth anniversary.

J. Batmonh was awarded these highest government decorations for his contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship and cooperation among fraternal socialist countries and consolidating peace in Asia and the world over.

FURTHER ON OPENING SESSION OF PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

BK101551 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The second meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma opened in the conference hall of the People's Assembly Building in Rangoon at 1000 today. Present were 485 People's Assembly representatives headed by U San Yu, president and State Council chairman. The morning session was chaired by U Po Nyunt, representative from Kayah State's Demoso-2 constituency, while U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, officiated as secretary of the meeting.

In the afternoon, U Tin Aung Hein, Chairman of the Council of People's Justices, presented the report of his council. The presiding chairman announced that the Assembly would discuss the report on 11 March. Later, Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and finance, presented the bill amending the (?commercial) tax law. Lieutenant Colonel Than Swe, representative from Sagaing Division's Pale-2 constituency, supported the bill, and the chairman fixed 11 March as the date for the assembly to discuss the bill. This was followed by U Myint Maung, chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys, presenting the report of his council. The chairman later announced that a date would be fixed later for the Assembly to discuss the report.

As the meeting progressed, People's Assembly representatives voted on the bill amending the People's Assembly law, and since the votes in favor exceeded 367, the minimum number required, the bill was passed. Next, Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and finance, presented the fifth 4-year plan objectives and the 1986 economic plan's production and services objectives bill, and the report on the 1986-87 financial, economic, and social conditions of the state. As U San Myint of Pegu Division's Kawa-1 constituency proposed that the bill and the report be accepted for consideration by the Assembly, the chairman announced that a date would be fixed later for discussion. U Aung Khin, member of the Council of People's Inspectors, presented the report of his council. The chairman later announced that the report would be discussed at a later date.

Next, in accordance with the bill amending the People's Assembly law that was passed at today's session, the chairman announced that the State Council, which has the option of choosing the number of members in the Council of People's Justices between 5 and 15, had decided to choose 12, and that in accordance with that decision 3 or more representatives would have to be elected. The chairman read out the names of the three representatives to the Assembly which then cast secret ballots to elect each of them. After the voting, the chairman announced the names of three representatives who were elected by obtaining more than 50 percent of the votes. Similarly, the State Council also increased the number of members in the Council of People's Attorneys and the Council of People's Inspectors from six to nine each in accordance with Article 20 of the People's Assembly Law. Three new representatives were then elected to each council after the Assembly voted on them.

Later, the chairman announced that the State Council had reported that there was one vacant seat in one of the People's Assembly affairs committees. The State Council's report was put on record. Next, U.P. Kyaw Han, representative of Pegu Division's Nyaunglebin-1 constituency, was elected to the Industrial and Natural Resources Affairs Committee of the People's Assembly.

Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and finance, later presented the state appropriations bill. As the bill was accepted for consideration after U Maung Maung of Magwe Division's Pauk-1 constituency supported it, the chairman announced that the bill would be discussed at a later date. The chairman later reported on the good-will visit to Burma by a French parliamentary delegation headed by Mr Raymond Julien, vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission. The meeting ended at 1530.

SPK: U.S. MUST STOP 'INTERFERENCE' IN NICARAGUA

BK111416 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1126 GMT 11 Mar 86

["Interference" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 11 -- In his recent televised speech, U.S. President Ronald Reagan urged the U.S. Congress to endorse the U.S. dollars 100 million military aid to the Nicaraguan reactionary forces -- the contras -- in order to strengthen the U.S. "security".

This is not in the least a matter of security but a blatant interference by the Reagan Administration in internal affairs of Nicaragua. While the situation in Central America remains tense the Washington authorities have done nothing to defuse tension. Worse still, many of them, singing in chorus with their boss, have even threatened to send U.S. Navy forces for military intervention and unceasingly prepare for military manoeuvres near Nicaraguan border. Such acts constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of Nicaragua and other countries in Central America.

The Kampuchean people, together with the progressive and peace-loving people the world over, demand that the Reagan Administration put an immediate end to all acts of provocations against Nicaragua and give up all its attempts to topple the legal government in that country. For the interests of the people in the United States and the world, Washington must respect the sovereignty and independence of Nicaragua and stop all acts of interference in the latter's internal affairs.

HENG SAMRIN COMMENTS ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

BK101410 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Statement by KPRP Central Committee General Secretary and Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin to station correspondent; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] The KPRP delegation, personally led by myself, left Phnom Penh on 21 February 1986 to attend the 27th CPSU Congress in the USSR and returned home with success on 9 March at 1030. While in Moscow, the delegation actively participated in the historic work of the CPSU congress. Before and during the congress, the whole Soviet society concentrated all its attention on the political report of the congress, which proceeded with a firm principled stand and in a spirit of solidarity and unity of the whole party in discussing all problems; and all reports and addresses by the delegates to the congress were presented with the greatest objectivity. Criticism and self-criticism were conducted broadly, honestly, and sincerely with the single-minded purpose of profoundly analyzing the situation both at home and abroad. This shows the strength and purity of the CPSU, something that we must emulate.

The congress adopted a strategy to accelerate the Soviet Union's economic and social development in a move toward bringing about a new quality from now until the year 2000 -- namely, the line to perfect socialism toward communism and the line to consolidate peace on earth. All Soviet communists and people have clearly grasped the heavy but noble duty they must fulfill. For this reason, within 15 years the Soviet Union will have to vigorously open a new chapter, increase productive labor, promote the development of science and technology, and tap to the maximum the considerable resources of its national economy.

At the same time, as part of the strategy to accelerate development, the Soviet Union will also have to implement a very active social policy in order to steadily improve the living conditions of the Soviet people, both materially and spiritually. This will broaden a social-democratic system which calls for the active participation with a high sense of responsibility among the citizens regarding the fulfillment of their duty as well as the management of the whole society.

The resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress are of great political and historic significance both to the Soviet nation and the outside world. The political significance as well as the experience from the implementation of the historic resolutions of this congress will certainly bring more varied and comprehensive lessons to the international communist and workers movements.

We are confident that under the leadership of the CPSU the Soviet working people will achieve their glorious objectives based on the immense potential of socialism and on the powerful prestige accumulated by the Soviet Union. Moreover, all the endeavors of the Soviet workers under party leadership are made entirely in their own interests.

To our Cambodian people, the great realizations of the Soviet people and the goal of attaining communism set forth by the 27th CPSU Congress constitute an important encouragement and a source of pride, for our revolution is also following the socialist line pursued by the 27th CPSU Congress. We firmly believe in the definitive and absolute success of the implementation of Marxism-Leninism. We see the ultimate happy goal toward which we are advancing. We enthusiastically hail all the documents adopted by the current CPSU Congress and wish the whole Soviet party, government, and people a total success in the implementation of these resolutions. This is because a powerful Soviet Union will give all of us a strong, firm support for the world's revolutionary movement and for peace.

As for the delegates to the congress, both national and foreign, there were more of them than at any previous congress. There were more than 5,000 full-fledged delegates, each representing more than 3,500 party members from all republics, regions, territories, and municipalities speaking for the working class, kolkhoz farmers, intelligentsia, and all strata of Soviet people coming from all walks of life, such as production, social, scientific, cultural, administrative fields, and so on. There were 1,352 women delegates, or 27 percent of all delegates. This is the highest figure in the history of the CPSU. Some more than 72 million ethnic and minority people were represented at the congress. Some 30.5 percent of the delegates were less than 40 years old. This is also another record compared with previous congresses. A total of 152 delegations from foreign countries attended. These delegations were from communist, labor, social-democratic, and revolutionary democratic parties or represented socialist countries. Among them, more than 50 delegations addressed the congress. In particular, our speech was very warmly welcomed by the congress participants, especially when dealing with the successes of the Cambodian revolution over the past more than 7 years under the leadership of the KPRP, which has implemented Marxism-Leninism in the historic, prevailing conditions of Cambodia.

The congress participants warmly hailed the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, governments, and peoples of the PRK and the Soviet Union. I also would like to inform you that our delegation made another speech at a grand meeting marking the congress in Kiev, Ukraine.

During the congress, despite the busy work, the top party and state leadership of the Soviet Union took time off to warmly receive our delegation, showing the great attention paid by the USSR party and Government to the legitimate cause of our Cambodian revolution.

On 4 March 1986, our whole party held talks with Comrade Andrey Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. On 6 March, I myself had talks with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the two friendly meetings, both sides expressed the desire to further broaden and strengthen the all-round cooperation between the KPRP and the CPSU and between the PRK and the USSR in the interests of both countries and in the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

RADIO REPORTS HENG SAMRIN MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

BK110605 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] At a recent press conference in the press center of the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, noted that during the past 7 years under the leadership of the KPRP and with the support of the fraternal socialist countries, the Cambodian people have surmounted all obstacles and difficulties left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot regime and scored noteworthy achievements in national construction. The comrade condemned the ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles for providing support and sanctuary to the Cambodian reactionaries in their opposition to the Cambodian people.

The comrade continued: In cooperation with Vietnam and Laos, Cambodia is ready to enter into negotiations aimed at solving all problems relating to the group of Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

CHEA SIM ACCEPTS INVITATION TO CSSR CONGRESS

BK110954 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Mar (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, received in Phnom Penh this morning Jiri Vesely, CSSR ambassador, who came to invite a KPRP delegation to attend the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress.

Jiri Vesely reiterated the desire of the Czechoslovak party and people to further strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries. He also informed Chairman Chea Sim on the preparations for the next Czechoslovak Communist Party congress and expressed joy at the presence of a Cambodian delegation at this forum.

In the name of the KPRP, Chairman Chea Sim accepted with pleasure this invitation and expressed his conviction that the attendance of the Cambodian delegation at the next Czechoslovak Communist Party congress will further strengthen the existing ties of friendship between the two countries.

MEETING MARKING GDR ARMY DAY HELD IN PHNOM PENH

BK111418 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1130 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh March 11 -- A meeting marking the 30th army day of the German Democratic Republic (March 1) was organized in Phnom Penh on Monday by the Kampuchean Ministry of Defence. Present at the meeting were Meas Kroch, vice minister of defence; Nhek Huon, deputy-chief of the general staff of the revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea; and other Kampuchean high-ranking officials. Holft Kilzig, military attache to the G.D.R. Embassy was also present.

Speaking on the occasion, Kieng Savuth, head of the Phnom Penh military command highlighted the remarkable development of the G.D.R. National Peoples Army, which, in close cooperation with those of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, had defeated all hostile acts of imperialist forces thus contributing to the victorious defence of socialism.

Kieng Savuth profoundly thanked the party, the government, the people and particularly the army of the G.D.R. for their firm support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against all acts of aggression and subversion by reactionary Khmers who have acted on the imperialists and expansionists.

For his part, Hilzing spoke of the success recorded by the G.D.R. National Peoples Army during the past 30 years and said that the G.D.R. people and army had followed with keen interest the efforts made by the Kampuchean people in national defence and construction under the leadership of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

He expressed his belief that the ties of solidarity and friendship between the G.D.R. and Kampuchea and particularly between the two armed forces would develop with every passing day in the interests of peace, stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

HENG SAMRIN GREET'S MPR's BATMONH ON 60th BIRTHDAY

BK101220 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 10 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea has extended warm greetings to his Mongolian counterpart Jambyn Batmonh on the latter's 60th birthday.

In his message, Heng Samrin says: "On this occasion we wish you the best of health, longevity and new success in your highly responsible tasks for the happiness of the Mongolian people and the building of a developed socialist Mongolia.

"May the close friendship, solidarity and multiform cooperation between our two parties and peoples be further strengthened and consolidated," concludes the message.

SPK ON BEIJING's 'HOSTILE POLICY' TOWARD SRV

BK111420 Phnom Penh SPK March 11 -- The slanderous and deceitful allegation made by the Beijing authorities about the cause of the deterioration of the Sino-Vietnamese relations was aimed at whitewashing its hostile attitude and acts toward the three Indochinese countries, especially Vietnam.

As clearly stated in the memorandum released recently by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, China's hostile policy vis-a-vis Vietnam is dated back to the early seventies when China entered into collusion with the United States to check the resistance war waged by Vietnam and the other two countries of Indochina. Since then thousands of Chinese armed provocations against the Vietnamese northern border have been registered.

The overthrow of the Pol Pot regime in January 7, 1979 by the Kampuchean people in cooperation with their Vietnamese brothers has completely upset China's dark design of invading the three Indochinese countries and using them as a spring board to dominate the rest of Southeast Asia. In a hope to regain their lost position the Chinese authorities have used the so-called "Kampuchean question" as a trump card in colluding with imperialist and reactionary forces to oppose the revolution in these three countries and as their main instrument to perpetuate the state of confrontation in Southeast Asia, pitting the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries, and breathing life into the Pol Pot remnants in an attempt to reimpose the genocidal regime on Kampuchea.

In the Chinese ruling circles eyes, the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations, the settlement of the "Kampuchean question" by peaceful means and the prevailing trend of dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries are unacceptable to their hegemonistic and expansionist policy. So, they have left no stone unturned to prevent all these from being materialized. More blatantly, they have promised to back Pol Pot remnants "for another hundred years" to oppose Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

The Chinese hostile policy toward the three Indochinese peoples not only is the cause of tension in Southeast Asia but also runs counter to its own peoples aspiration. The Kampuchean people, who had suffered much under the Pol Pot regime which acted on Beijing's order see through this policy. They always support all Vietnam's good will proposals regarding the normalization of its relations with China and demand that the latter immediately put an end to this policy.

BANGKOK POST URGES RESISTANCE TO UNITE

BK110141 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The War Effort Must Come First"]

[Text] Nothing is smooth in time of war and no one should be surprised when problems occur within the ranks of the Kampuchean resistance movements who are fighting a strong enemy on difficult terrain. Although both nationalist groups have recently experienced internal turmoil, it would be misleading to conclude that this has caused them to lose the war they are waging for the liberation of their country.

In terms of history, the resistance is still in its infancy and it has demonstrated tremendous resilience in coping with changing circumstances. When the Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea in December, 1978, they began settling in for a long stay. Who was ready to believe then that seven years later Hanoi would still be incapable of fully controlling the country? Few were ready to lend credibility to the ragged bands of underfed and poorly armed soldiers comprising the nucleus of the non-communist resistance.

Today, internal bickering and strife notwithstanding, the nationalist resistance does exist. During the past few months, while most of the attention has been focused on internal disputes affecting the Khmer People's National Liberation front, thousands of nationalist troops have been quietly sent inside Kampuchea.

Most reliable sources -- and even the Phnom Penh pro-Vietnamese SPK news agency -- confirm their presence in remote provinces of Kampuchea. They are not just fighting. They are beginning to wage a real political war against an unpopular regime and its even more unpopular masters. Indeed, the work of the non-communist resistance today must be as much political as military.

The Sihanoukist and KPNLF soldiers understand that they have little chance in a face to face struggle against Hanoi's formidable divisions. Rifles and grenade-launchers are no match against tanks and helicopters. But they also understand that they have the odds on their side in capturing the hearts and minds of a population where the name of Prince Sihanouk is a powerful reminder of a time of peace and relative prosperity.

What is important for the nationalists from now on is to make their presence felt in the villages of Kampuchea. To let the people inside know that a struggle is going on; that there are reasons to hope for a better future, for a Kampuchea once again free and sovereign. A neutral Kampuchean friendly to all, hostile to none. In order to achieve this goal the unity of the nationalists is crucial. Internal squabbles are probably unavoidable. But they should be minimised. This should be possible if everyone involved in this battle for freedom understands his duty and his responsibilities.

We are fully aware of the difficulties of such an enormous task. We hope that supporters of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea will exert pressure on the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea to facilitate the task of the nationalists rather than become an obstacle. We hope military and civilian leaders of the non-communist resistance will fight for their country rather than form themselves. The opportunity to make the nationalist presence felt inside Kampuchea has never been better. The Heng Samrin army is in deep trouble with its troops more friendly to the nationalists than to their Vietnamese overlords. Now is the time to move.

HENG SAMRIN REMARKS ON TALKS 'DELAYING TACTIC'

BK101537 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Political commentary: "Vietnam's Delaying Tactic"]

[Text] The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has repeatedly called for negotiation -- direct or indirect -- with Vietnam in search of a political settlement for the Cambodian question. The CGDK has always appealed for national reconciliation among all factions concerned, including the puppet Heng Samrin in regime. The absence of any faction of the coalition government in the talks cannot make such talks successful. Recently, Heng Samrin said that he was ready to hold direct talks with the leaders of the CGDK on the condition that Pol Pot is left out. The Khmer coalition government has already rejected such a request for direct or indirect dialogue with the puppet Heng Samrin regime, for this puppet regime is not a legal or legitimate representative of the Cambodian people. Whatever this regime has done it has done under the manipulation of Vietnam, meaning that this regime wields no power to make any decision whatsoever. This regime would not survive more than a few months after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

The problem of war in Cambodia was caused by the invasion of more than 180,000 Vietnamese troops in 1979. Therefore, a correct dialogue to end the war in Cambodia should necessarily be held between the Cambodian who are victims of aggression and their aggressor, Vietnam, and not the Heng Samrin regime. Whether such a dialogue is direct or indirect, the puppet Heng Samrin may be allowed to be part of the Vietnamese delegation. The CGDK has already issued a statement on national reconciliation in the event of Vietnamese troop withdrawal. All factions may stand for election by the Cambodian people in a free election held under international supervision without pressure or coercion from any other party. In this sense, the problem between fellow Cambodian factions is very easy to solve, despite the difference in political tendencies.

The CGDK upholds the principles of peace, neutrality, and nonaggression against neighboring countries and even wishes to sign a treaty of peace and nonaggression with Vietnam after Vietnam withdraws its troops from Cambodia.

However, so far, Hanoi has continued to pursue a hostile policy toward the Cambodian people by stubbornly maintaining a considerable number of its aggressive troops in Cambodia and even sending hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese civilians to Cambodia to grab work and fertile lands from the country's owners. For this purpose, Vietnam intends to have as many as 6 million Vietnamese citizens emigrate to Cambodia and speak the Cambodian language fluently to pose as Cambodian citizens. In order to realize this scheme, Vietnam has resorted to the trick of stalemating the settlement of the Cambodian question. All these maneuvers clearly show that Vietnam is not sincere in putting an end to the war in Cambodia. If Vietnam really had goodwill to settle the Cambodian problem peacefully, it would first withdraw all its troops from Cambodia, allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny under UN supervision. It is clear, therefore, that the latest statement of the puppet leader is merely one of Vietnam's delaying tactics aimed at realizing its Vietnamization policy by gaining time for hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese nationals to come to Cambodia and replace the Vietnamese troops prior to their withdrawal. These Vietnamese in Cambodia would be the ones to vote for the puppet Heng Samrin regime in a free, general election. The statement made by puppet Heng Samrin is nothing but a delaying tactic.

VODK ON SRV THREAT TO OCCUPY CAMBODIA FOREVER

BK110510 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "To Cover Up Its Total Impasse on the Battlefield of Aggression Against Cambodia, Vietnam Has Threatened That From 1990 on It Will Occupy Cambodia Forever"]

[Text] Five months of the current eighth dry season have elapsed. The dry season will end within the next 2 months. During the past 5 months, the world has seen clearly that:

1. The Vietnamese aggressors could not seal off the transport routes of the Cambodian resistance forces;
2. The Vietnamese aggressors could not harm the Cambodian resistance forces. On the contrary, the Cambodian resistance forces have intensified their activities in the interior of Cambodia, particularly in the five provinces around the Tonle Sap Lake and on the battlefields around Phnom Penh.

The world's people have seen clearly that the Vietnamese aggressor forces have been tightly and deeply bogged down in guerrilla warfare waged throughout the country by the Cambodian resistance forces and Cambodian people. The Vietnamese aggressors have sent additional reinforcements to Cambodia to be pinned down in our Cambodian people's guerrilla warfare. This event occurred clearly in the seventh dry season and even more clearly in the 1986 eighth dry season.

The world's people have seen clearly the three serious difficulties facing the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors. The first difficulty is on the battlefield of aggression against Cambodia. This is an all-round difficulty -- militarily, politically, economically, and in terms of food supply and transportation. The second difficulty is in Vietnam in the political, economic, and social fields. This difficulty has reached the point that the Vietnamese leaders have blamed each other. Although it did not mention the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia as the cause of this difficulty, the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN admitted that it was due to mistakes by the Vietnamese leaders.

The third difficulty is in the international arena due to the world's diplomatic pressure and cuts in economic aid to and trade contacts with Vietnam.

The world's people are well aware that the Vietnamese aggressors can never solve their first and second difficulties on the Cambodian battlefield and in Vietnam if they do not stop committing aggression against Cambodia and withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia. The only problem that the Vietnamese aggressors may be able to solve through deceitful maneuvers is the diplomatic one. For this reason, the Vietnamese have actively launched deceitful diplomacy in an attempt to solve their difficulties and occupy Cambodia forever. The threat by Vietnam and its allies that from 1990 on Vietnam will occupy Cambodia forever is only aimed at serving the deceitful diplomatic schemes mentioned above. However, no matter how hard they try, the Vietnamese aggressors can fool no one. They can never cover up their total military impasse in Cambodia. It is impossible for Vietnam to occupy Cambodia forever. All Vietnamese aggressor troops must be withdrawn from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny without any outside interference.

VIENTIANE RAPS ATHIT's UNENDING AMBITION

BK101514 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 8 Mar 86

['Talk': "Athit Kamlang-ek's Unending Ambition"]

[Text] Thai society is now in a state of confusion because of the lack of justice, greed, oligarchical practices, infighting, and corruption. Reports of homicied, robbery, and theft constantly appear in Thai newspapers with disgusting headlines, such as "multimillionaire brutally murdered" or "5-year old girl raped and strangled to death." This is the real picture of Thai society at present. This is because the Thai economy is now having numerous difficulties. Several kinds of Thai goods have met with stiff protectionist practices in many countries, including the United States, which, in effect, is like Thailand's big brother but is now letting them down.

Because of this, the Thai people must work harder than before to make ends meet. As for the Thai ruling circles, they only try to gain more power and influence in order to enrich themselves and their associates. One of the most prominent figures in these ruling circles is General Athit Kamlang-ek. After being appointed Army commander-in-chief and military supreme commander, Athit Kamlang-ek sought to gain more influence by assuming more important roles, such as chairman of the board of directors of the Telephone Organization of Thailand, director of the city peace-keeping command, and chairman of many other important organizations. Nevertheless, all these roles are not enough for him, as his ultimate goal is to become prime minister of Thailand.

Unfortunately for him, many of his schemes to achieve this goal have been painfully smashed, such as the dispatching of Thai forces to seize the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province on 6 June 1984, the opposition to the devaluation of the baht, and the masterminding of the 9 September 1985 coup d'etat in which he was branded as the mysterious mastermind. These acts clearly testify to the total failure of Athit Kamlang-ek.

Despite these flops and instead of containing his greed, Athit Kamlang-ek is seeking another new way to fulfill his ambitions -- theat is. by setting up a political party and installing himself as its leader. It is well known that Athit Kamlang-ek has extended his term of service for 1 more year and that by 30 October this year his tenure will expire. He is fully aware that his term will not be extended for another year. But he remains obdurate.

If one closely follows television reports in Thailand, one can see that Athit Kamlang-ek, together with his attempt to set up a political party, is working very hard to make himself better known to the public and to gain votes by visiting many military installations, directing soldiers to build housing facilities for people residing in many slum areas, and ordering the army and other services to build schools to be named after him. All this clearly shows that Athit Kamlang-ek's ambitions are definitely unending.

Nevertheless, the Thai people can clearly see Athit Kamlang-ek's attempts to extend his term and are fully aware that he is the main cause of all the country's problems. That is why all the Thai people -- including students, intellectuals, and labor groups who desire to live in peace -- will never allow Athit Kamlang-ek to extend his tenure of service, for they know that such an extension will not only lead Thai society to an all-round crisis, but will drag Thailand and the Thai nation into the disaster of a war.

VIENTIANE ASSAILS THAI BAN ON STRATEGIC GOODS

BK081124 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 6 Mar 86

["Talk": "Who Are Victims of Strategic Goods"]

[Text] The people of various strata in Thailand have now been complaining about an economic depression and the rising cost of living. If they had some freedom and were not threatened by dictatorial laws, their complaints would have been louder than thunder in April.

In his commentary published in the 16 and 23 February issues of the Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN, Chen Charik gave a considerably detailed account of the tricks played by the ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles in taking steps to prohibit the sale of so-called strategic goods -- composed of industrial and agricultural goods, which are Thailand's basic products -- to the LPDR and other Indochinese countries, citing senseless reasons to hoodwink the Thai people. On this, Chen Charik said the ultrarightists' arguments are groundless and unrealistic. What is actually sabotaging national stability is Thai hunger and poverty, he said.

Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the Thai National Security Council, has claimed that neighboring countries in Indochina are poor, have no money to buy goods, and are head over heels in debt. This claim is made by a man who does not look at himself. At present, Thailand itself owes foreign governments and the World Bank some 800,000 million baht and is committed to paying off this debt. While the old debt has not been paid, new debts have been incurred. On average, a Thai citizen is more than 10,000 baht in debt.

As a matter of fact, the listing of more than 200 strategic goods items was done at the request of a group of people -- for their political interest and to serve the country's friendly powers, regardless of any repercussion on the country's economy, thus seriously affecting traders, businessmen, and farmers. For example, they are unable to sell their products and are subject to pressure from foreign businessmen who buy goods from them at low prices and sell them to the Indochinese countries with tremendous profit;

Chen Charik continues: Does Thailand have conflicts that can justify the declaration of a local war with the Indochinese countries? In fact, the existing conflicts are caused by the Thai administration, which is pursuing a wrong foreign policy serving some big powers. This policy has caused conflict between Thailand and its neighbors and has harmed the country economically.

This commentary by Chen Charik has unmasked the Thai ultrarightists and shamefully revealed all the tricks they played to deceive the Thai people. Nevertheless, thanks to their antipopular, antinational reactionary nature of following in the footsteps of foreigners, the ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles will continue to persistently and stubbornly obstruct the honest aspirations of the Lao and Thai people. It is certain that they, like those in some other countries, will face the consequences of the implementation of their policy.

PASASON REBUTS THAI STATEMENT ON CAMBODIA

BK070529 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 6 Mar 86

[6 March PASASON commentary: "Expose Thailand's Wrong Stand on a Settlement of the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] According to a news report from Phnom Penh, on the afternoon of 4 March, the PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement denouncing the statement issued by Thailand in its capacity as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee on 27 February requesting Vietnam to give a reply to the 8 February statement of the so-called CGDK. As a matter of fact, the contents of the decayed government's 8 February statement are the contents of the contents of the proposal put forth by Thailand on 3 July 1983 -- the proposal which has already been rejected by the three Indochinese countries because it distorts the situation in Cambodia and consists of tricks aimed at helping the genocidal Pol Pot clique and its allies to return to Cambodia.

Such a practice by Thailand in the name of a member of the ASEAN Standing Committee clearly proves once again that Thailand has continued to adhere to the old, wrong attitude and that it is making every effort to obstruct the intentions of the various nations in the region and the world which are seeking the means and favorable conditions for a meeting and talks to settle the remaining regional problems through peaceful means. The tireless efforts of Vietnam, on behalf of the three Indochinese countries on one side, in meeting with Indonesia, representative of the ASEAN countries on the other side, have significantly contributed to creating and promoting good conditions for the continual search for ways and means to settle the remaining problems. The proposal as put forth to Vietnam by Thailand is in line with the evil schemes of the international reactionaries and imperialists who hope to raise the banner of the so-called CGDK in order to cover up their true intentions of bringing the genocidal Pol Pot regime back to crush the necks of the Cambodian people again.

The PRK is the sole, correct representative of the Cambodian people. Over the past 6 years of building a new life, the Cambodian people have scored great and marvelous achievements in many fields, in the national defense field for example, as a result of which the PRK has been daily strengthened politically, economically, and culturally. The roles and status of the PRK have daily been raised to a higher level in the international arena. Internal problems must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves without any outside interference.

The international settlement of the Cambodian issue includes an agreement on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army along with the halt to all material and military assistance to the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries, the halt to the use of Thai territory as a sanctuary by them, and the halt to all outside interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia as well as the halt to all hostile foreign military acts against the PRK as clearly announced by the three Indochinese foreign ministers in their statements issued following the 10th, 11th, and 12th conferences. Therefore, the proposal made by Thailand in its statement of 27 February is considered an direct interference in the internal affairs of the PRK and a violation of international law. It is also an encroachment upon the sovereignty of the PRK in a very arrogant and open manner.

The LPDR supports the correct attitude and stand of the PRK in connection with a settlement to the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Cambodia problem in order to contribute to turning Southeast Asia into a region of genuine peace and cooperation.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. ON TRADE, BASES ISSUES

BK101505 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1200 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Interview with Thai ambassador to Washington M.R. Kasemsamson Kasemsi on the "Talks on the Nation's Problems" program by moderator Dr Wisanu Khruangam; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Wisanu] Let me get to the point. What actions have been taken by the Thai Foreign Ministry and you, Mr Ambassador, to defend Thailand's interests in this regard?

[Kasemsamson] During the past few years, our present government has attached particular significance to the country's economy. In the past, we concentrated on national security. As you know, we are professional diplomats, not super salesmen or professional salesmen. However, we are obliged to and are capable of protecting our country's economy. We have been trying our best to expand foreign trade. I believe that 50 percent of our country's economy depends on foreign trade. As I told you, the United States is the biggest market in the world. It has enormous amounts of money for us to earn provided that its economy improves further. There are four groups which can play decisive roles in this area. They are the people in the press and education circles, businessmen and companies that trade with foreign countries, the government, and the congress. The American people are curious about foreign affairs although they may not be able to differentiate between Thailand and Taiwan. However, as intellectuals, they are inquisitive. For this reason, we must convince them that they should associate with Thailand.

Thailand is a good example of a democratic Third World country and an advocate of free trade practices as its buying power is increasing steadily. Thailand, together with the other ASEAN member-countries ranks fifth as a major trade partner of the United States. We are a major U.S. trade partner, more important than Europe and competitive with the so-called Pacific basin countries including Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China. I personally organized several seminars on trade and investment, nearly every month. Such seminars attracted more attention when they were jointly organized by ambassadors of the six ASEAN nations. We used to hold 8 seminars in different U.S. states during 2 months. For example, in May we organized three such seminars in Dallas, Houston, and Los Angeles. Many U.S. companies trade with all the ASEAN countries, not just Thailand. I told them that if we are poor we cannot buy from them. So, they must help lobby for us so that nobody will undermine our buying power and economic expansion.

Next, we will touch on the U.S. Congress. Generally speaking, the U.S. Congress favors Thailand. When I was first assigned to Washington 3 or 4 years ago, proposed military assistance was often stranded in the U.S. Congress. It did not seem to sympathize with us. My frequent meetings and association with U.S. congressmen have enabled them to understand us better. They have even proposed to give to the Thai Government more assistance than we have asked for. If time permits, I would like to talk about our lobbying efforts. This is an important issue because the Thai people talk about it a lot. Our lobbying efforts are being exerted in two different groups. We hire people to help facilitate contacts with U.S. congressmen and U.S. officials who are in positions to make recommendations. The second group of our lobbyists are those who formerly held important positions in the government. They keep a close watch on any trend in the U.S. Congress. There are as many as 300 protectionist bills pending in the U.S. Congress. If we are not vigilant, there could be more laws like the Farm Act. As far as the contacts between the two governments, in short, I can say that relations between the Thai Government and the present U.S. Administration are better than ever before. The foreign minister himself has maintained very intimate ties with the U.S. side. I can say that he is like their relative. They listen to what he says.

[Wisanu] Mr Ambassador, you said that the 300-400 pending bills will not be enacted at the same time. There are still many things the two countries have to negotiate and bargain on. We should not bully them or do anything harmful to their interests that would make them treat us likewise. Have they ever said anything to you to the effect that they want to set up military bases in Thailand?

[Kasemsamoson] [Laughs] I believe that they will if they want to. We are a fully sovereign. I understand that the present government has no policy of encouraging the United States to open military bases in Thailand. It is certainly expensive to move military bases from one place to another. Since the situation in the Philippines has shown signs of improvement, I believe that everyone agrees that the presence of U.S. military bases in that country as long as the world situation is not changed to the point that they are no longer necessary benefits the stability of not only the United States but also Thailand and our whole region. I think that we are also lucky that we can benefit from the U.S. actions in further strengthening stability, at least militarily, in the region. Politically speaking, I believe that you are also proud that the United States regards our ASEAN as the leader of the Southeast Asian region and supports our grouping. Thailand is the leading core of ASEAN. However, our people might not be aware of this fact. Although it has no economic value, it can help us survive and prosper.

[Wisanu] I still want to ask you about the military base issue. Before you came here, did anyone make any hint about this issue?

[Kasemsamoson] Nobody. I have maintained contacts with U.S. Government officials, at a high level. I am proud that during my term figures at the vice president and ministerial levels visited the Thai Embassy and had meals with us. They participated in many activities at the embassies. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinburger has accepted an invitation to have dinner at our residence this month. We are acquainted with each other. Neither his subordinates nor his assistants have ever mentioned this issue.

[Wisanu] As far as trade with the United States is concerned, what do you think about the tough actions or strong retaliatory measures recommended by some people and columnists?

[Kasemsamoson] If I say that I disagree, some people will misunderstand me. As far as the strong retaliatory measures are concerned, we should not think that we are engaging in fist fights with the United States. Otherwise, it will look as if we are pursuing a confrontation policy which is useless. Even Japan, one of the world's economic giants, does not dare to use the policy. The problem was not caused by only the United States. Japan is also responsible for it. Why should we position ourselves as an enemy of the United States?

Moreover, we still have much interest in dealing with the United States. You have not questioned me about the trade balance between Thailand and the United States. We have gained a trade surplus with the United States. If we decide to do something, we should play in accordance to rules to the game. We are not going to compromise or yield to their demand. We can be tough. I told the U.S. companies whose wares we buy, such as F-16 aircraft from McDonald Douglas, that they must exert their influence to inform their government and congress of our problems so that they avoid harming our country because this would also affect their business. Before I came home for 2 days, I gave a speech to a meeting of the so-called Pacific Basin Economic Council--the grouping of some 200 U.S. firms trading with the Pacific countries. I told these businessmen, you want to trade with us and your business is expanding and you want us to be rich so that we can buy from you. So, you must tell your government not to let other people waste your tax money and at the same time undermine U.S. interests in the long run. This is what we can do in accordance with the game's rules and regulations. I wrote hundreds of letters to U.S. companies on behalf of the chairman of the chairman of the ASEAN grouping. Those letters have proved effective.

[Wisanu] Next, I will talk with Ambassador Witthaya Wetchachiwa. I must thank his excellency Ambassador M.R. Kasemsamosan Kasemsi for honoring our program tonight. I hope that he will participate in our program again. I might even visit and interview him at the Thai Embassy in Washington.

[Kasemsamosan] You are welcome any time. good night.

THAI RAT 'DETESTS' U.S. 'SELFISHNESS' IN FARM ACT

BK11124 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 11 Mar 86 p 3

[Editorial: "A Murder in Cold Blood"]

[Text] Interest comes before friendship. This is the philosophy of a capitalist country like the United States which never cares that the protection of its interests means depriving its friends and causing disasters for them. The consoling words given to Thai delegations by the U.S. authorities on the impact of the Farm Bill on Thai farmers are only a mask to conceal the greedy face ready to snatch everything without compassion for others.

According to a report from the Foreign Ministry, the price of 100 percent rice fixed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to be effective from 15 April under the Farm Act is \$200 per ton. Although the price is more or less equivalent to the price of Thailand's rice exports, the United States will find it easier to win over customers for its exports because of the subsidies it provides U.S. exporters as well as the long-term credits offered to importers of U.S. rice. Owing to such special privileges, U.S. goods will be more attractive and will certainly snatch away our regular customers.

An official of the Board of Trade of Thailand said impatiently that Thai rice farmers and exporters will certainly die if the U.S. price quoted is correct, as it is even lower than the price of Thai rice. He said this without mentioning other privileges the United States offers to its buyers. Rice is the heart of the Thai people. Rice farmers make up 70 percent of the nation's population. Thailand's rice acreage covers an area of 57 million to 62 million rai of the total agricultural area of the country.

Rice is the heart of Thailand and any impact on it would inevitably have repercussions for all economic and social sectors of the country. Now that our ally which is a wealthy country is competing with us, it is sure we will never be able to cope, given the means the millionaire has. We have already appealed for sympathy from the United States, but it is useless. What we should do is join together in making them know that we detest and are indignant about their selfishness.

5TH JOINT AIR EXERCISE WITH MALAYSIA BEGINS

BK110144 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The fifth joint air exercise with Malaysia started yesterday at the Royal Malaysian Air Force base in Butterworth. Attending the opening were Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek and his Malaysian counterpart, Tan Sri Datuk Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Che Mat. Accompanying Gen Athit were ACM Thuanthong Yotawut, chief-of-staff of the Air Force and several "Class Five" officers, including Maj-Gen Wirot Saengsanit, chief of the Anti-Aircraft Department, Maj-Gen Wimon Wongwanit, commander of First Division, Maj-Gen Prasoe Sararit, chief of Personnel Department, Maj-Gen Ariya Ukhotkit, commander of Second Cavalry Division and Lt Gen Suchinda Khrapayun, assistant army chief-of-staff.

The exercise, Air Thamal V, which will last until March 18, includes firing live rounds from aircraft, search and rescue missions, aerial interceptions and air raid protection. Group Captain Kriangkrai Sinthawanon, the deputy exercise director, said Thai A37 fighters and helicopters from Hat Yai would take part in the exercise.

SRV FORCES FIRE SPORADICALLY INTO THAILAND

BK110927 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese troops continued firing sporadically into Thai territory at Chanthaburi and Trat provinces in the past three days, wounding at least two marines and damaging 16 houses, Navy spokesman, Rear Admiral Dilok Phatthanakoson said this morning.

Last Saturday at 9 p.m., Vietnamese gunners fired mortar shells at a Navy outpost in Trat wounding a marine there.

The Vietnamese gunners on the next day again fired seven shells into Ban Tabakin Bo Rai District. No casualty was reported.

PRC CONTINUES INCURSIONS INTO NORTHERN PROVINCES

BK121022 Hanoi International Service in English 1007 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Since early this year, Chinese troops have intensified armed provocations against Vietnam. In February last, Chinese troops fired nearly 70,000 artillery and mortar shells and rockets on the northern border provinces of Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, and Lai Chau.

Especially during the Vietnamese lunar new year festival, Chinese artillery wantonly fired on Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. In addition, the Chinese authorities sent many infantry companies and battalions to attack four hills in Vi Xuyen District. Hill 840 alone was 3 times subjected to landgrabbing attacks. Chinese soldiers also intruded into many localities in Cao Bang, Lang Son, and Lai Chau Provinces for espionage and sabotage.

On 14 February, a group of Chinese soldiers intruded into Tong Quat village, Ha Quang District, Cao Bang Province, kidnapping three villagers, including a child.

At present, the Beijing authorities are maintaining a big force of 15 to 20 divisions close to the Sino-Vietnamese border to carry out landgrabbing attacks on Vietnam.

NHAN DAN VIEWS 'STRUGGLE' IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

BK081520 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Feb 86 p 2

[Unattributed article: "The Situation in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] Last year, Southeast Asia continued to be one of the hot spots. Going on there was an intense struggle between two forces -- one side being the imperialist forces and the other being nations in the region who desire peace, stability, and cooperation. Another struggle was also taking place between the two trends of dialogue and confrontation.

The situation in the Indochinese countries developed in a very fine manner. The position and strength of all three countries were enhanced. The peaceful foreign policy of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia won ever broader support from public opinion in the region and elsewhere in the world. This was the most striking feature of the situation in Southeast Asia. In addition, this region also underwent other noteworthy changes: The ASEAN countries developed unsteadily; internal contradictions within ASEAN and contradictions between ASEAN and the forces seeking to take advantage of this bloc became more evident; and the trend of demanding dialogue, expanding relations with Indochina and the socialist countries, and supporting initiatives for peace developed unceasingly.

Economic Slump in the ASEAN Countries

"After a decade and more of development at the fastest rate in the world, the economy of noncommunist countries in Southeast Asia is undergoing a period of serious and difficult recession (U.S. newspaper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 2 October 1985 issue).

This is the common view of many observers in Bangkok. In reality, the economies of the ASEAN countries in 1985 were indeed worse than in 1984, the year that had been evaluated with much pessimism. According to the latest official statements of the ASEAN countries, the economic growth rate continued to drop: Indonesia recorded a growth rate of 3.5 percent (as compared with 5.8 percent in 1984); Malaysia, 5.2 percent (against 6 percent); Thailand, 4.5 percent (against 6.4 percent); Singapore, minus 2 percent (against 8.2 percent); and the Philippines, minus 4 percent (against 2.6 percent).

Export revenues also dropped: The Philippines reported a drop of 12.9 percent in the 1st three quarters as compared with the same period in 1984; Singapore, 12 percent; and Thailand, 3.6 percent. Many key sectors had to cut production: beginning early in the year, bankruptcy closed down companies in Singapore at the average rate of 50 a month, and 1 out of every 4 companies ran up business losses; the petrochemical industry -- a spearhead sector -- operated at only half capacity. Some 150 tin mines in Malaysia had to shut down. In the Philippines, some 68 additional factories suspended their operation in the 1st half of the year, bringing the unemployment figure to 7.8 million.

Many types of traditional ASEAN goods could not sell. The price of tin plummeted to the lowest in 7 years; and prices of rice, rubber, and copra all dropped. Indonesia lost more than \$1 billion due to lower oil prices. Malaysia was hard hit by the plummeting tin price. Thailand and the Philippines had serious trouble exporting rice. Singapore's shipbuilding industry could not get any orders due to fierce competition....

With diminishing revenues and sluggish exports, foreign debts became an even more insoluble burden. Indonesia chalked up \$32 billion in debts; the Philippines and Malaysia, \$28 billion; and Thailand and Singapore, \$12.8 billion. According to the Malaysian treasury, the ASEAN countries "will be unable to restore the rapid development rate of the 1960's and 1970's against the current background of world economic chaos and fierce competition" (FAR EAST ECONOMIC REVIEW, 7 November 1985 issue).

The main cause of the economic recession in the ASEAN countries is the exploitative policies of the western industrially-developed countries which have, through trade protectionism, price cutting, market monopoly, and so forth, subjected the former to repeated losses. According to the MANILA TIMES, U.S. corporations control many production sectors in the Philippines; and for every dollar of capital investment, they would net \$4-5 in profit. Some 2,500 Japanese enterprises located in the ASEAN countries are employing 140,000 local workers at dirt cheap wages to exploit rubber, tin, copper, and forestry products while only 6 percent of ASEAN's processed products reach the Tokyo market, making ASEA "always run up deficits in its trade balance with Japan" (the Indonesian paper SINNAR HARAPAN). The Thai public is much concerned about the fact that "many groups of Chinese businessmen are rapidly getting rich in the ASEAN countries; and the ever-increasing mobilization of capital (for China) from among Chinese, especially in Thailand, is a matter worth thinking about." (MATICHON, 29 October 1985)

The New Trends

The imperialists and reactionary forces do not consider Southeast Asia merely as an attractive market. Their interest in this region also stems from strategic political and military calculations. In 1985, there were clear indications that these forces were scheming to consolidate and expand their positions in the region and to oppose the regional peoples' aspirations for peace, stability, and cooperation.

Everyone knows that the United States has intensified its "commitment" to Thailand. In his letter to Prime Minister Prem [11 April] President Reagan decided to increase military aid to Bangkok by 5-10 percent for 1986 and to sell 12 F-16A aircraft to Thailand. The United States also pledged to give \$120 million more in "aid" to the Philippines in order to "shore up the latter's economy."

The "Gold Cobra 85" joint exercise between the U.S. and Thai naval forces, the visit to Southeast Asia by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, and the presence of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz at the various ASEAN ministerial conferences along with "aid offers" are evidence of U.S. desires to drive the ASEAN countries into serving U.S. strategy. The warlike militarist force in the United States continues to maintain and strengthen its military presence in the region and to turn the U.S. bases there into a link in the strategic arc stretching from Northeast Asia through Southeast Asia to South Asia and the Persian Gulf. The U.S. action conflicts with the responsibility that the United States should have assumed to help build peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

China's "interest" in Southeast Asia has also increased. Last year, many people in the Chinese ruling circles successively came to Thailand and some other regional countries, trying to drive the ASEAN countries into supporting the Pol Pot remnant troops and other reactionary Cambodian groups against the three Indochinese countries. At the same time, it has sought ways to infiltrate and intervene in the ASEAN countries' internal affairs.

The ruling circles of Japan and some Western European countries are also "interested" nonetheless in Southeast Asia with many schemes.

Faced with the selfish calculations and dangerous actions of the imperialist and reactionary forces, the Southeast Asian peoples are increasingly well aware of the origin of the danger and have accelerated the struggle for their urgent goals.

In the ASEAN economic conference (February 1985) also attended by the U.S., Japanese, and EEC representatives, the Indonesian and Malaysian delegates criticized the United States, Japan, and the West for "not only refusing to open their doors to ASEAN exports but also causing many obstacles." The press in many countries has denounced U.S. trade protectionism and the Japanese policy of restraint which cause harmful effects on the economies of ASEAN. As for the "Pacific community" shaped by Washington and Tokyo, the Malaysian prime minister clearly pointed out that "this is merely a tool for the United States, Japan, and the West to exploit and undermine the internal cooperation of ASEAN. Therefore, there will be no Pacific community at all in the long run."

The Southeast Asian public does not demand merely a change in attitude toward the problem of economic relations. The regional countries have realized ever more clearly the real threat to peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia. That is the U.S. military buildup in Southeast Asia, the U.S.-Japanese move to carry on the arms race plans, and China's continued action to cling to the Pol Pot remnant troops, implement the hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries, "use ASEAN to serve its strategic objectives of sabotaging security and stability, and preventing dialogue among the Southeast Asian countries" (Indonesian paper MERDEKA 11 February 1985), and sabotage the Southeast Asian countries through using its various groups of lackeys.

CHU HUY MAN INSPECTS YOUTH WORK IN HANOI

BK101202 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 8 March, Senior General Chu Huy Man, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the Political General Department, inspected cadres responsible for political work and secretaries of party committees

of various units stationed in the capital and promptly corrected the implementation of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 26 on youth work among all grass-roots units.

The Thai public has urged the Bangkok authorities "to pay more attention to trade with the socialist East European countries and the neighboring Indochinese countries" (MATICHON, 29 October). Last year saw many visits, exchanges of views, working sessions, and contracts between the ASEAN countries and the Soviet Union, the GDR, and Hungary that established the initial bases for reaching mutual understanding and gradually leading to various aspects of economic cooperation.

Along with the effort to expand economic relations with the socialist community, the trend toward dialogue to promote peace and stability in Southeast Asia has been growing increasingly stronger in the ASEAN countries. Indonesia and most other ASEAN countries want to improve relations with Vietnam, considering this the basis for setting up a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and resolving problems related to the two groups of countries.

Malaysia and Indonesia held a position different from that of Thailand regarding the Cambodian issue, and they do not want to be "closely tied to China, thus making the situation more complex" (the Indonesian paper SUARA KARYA, 7 February). The agreement between the SRV and the PRK on the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia in 1990 and the visits, seminars, and contacts between Vietnam and Indonesia have been welcomed by broad segments of public opinion in the region.

Together with the peace movement throughout the five continents, the last years saw the vigorous development of the struggle for disarmament in Southeast Asia. The Indochinese countries positively supported the Soviet proposals aimed at eliminating the danger of war and preserving peace. The Filipino people massively took to the streets, demanding the dismantling of U.S. military bases. On 20 June, the very day when the first nuclear power plant built by the United States was inaugurated in Bataan Province, many antiwar organizations in the Philippines issued a statement strongly protesting the arrival to the archipelago of a U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier.

Following Malaysia's proposal for a nuclear-free zone, Indonesia on many occasions expressed its concern over the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace that is free of nuclear weapons; and recently, it declared support for the establishment of a nuclear weapons free zone in the Pacific and the rapid transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The Indonesian public pointed out that the Soviet Union's initiative in stopping all nuclear tests is the first concrete step taken on the path of consolidating lasting peace on earth. The Soviet Union's proposal for a forum on peace and security in Asia and the Pacific were well-received.

The changes that have been and are taking place in Southeast Asia create new favorable conditions and new possibilities for the protracted, complex, and difficult struggle of nations in the region to achieve the objectives of peace, stability, friendship, cooperation, and progress.

CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS HANOI

OW121005 Hanoi VNA in English 0739 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 12 -- The delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour (CPL) led by Goma Foutou, secretary of the CPL Central Committee and head of its Political Training Commission, left here today, concluding its visit to Vietnam from Feb. 26 to March 12 as guest of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. While here, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, visited various economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi, the provinces of Ha Son Binh and Quang Nam-Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City.

It met and had working sessions with officials of the party CC's Commissions for Science and Education and for Information and Training, and its International Department, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School, the Vietnam Radio and TV Commission and the National Daily NHAN DAN.

It was received by State Council President Truong Chinh and Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party C. C.

The delegation was seen off by Le Quang Dao, Vu Quang, members of the party CC and head of its International Department, and Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the latter department.

TRANSFORMATION OF PRIVATE TRADE ANALYZED

BK060613 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Mar 86

[6 March NHAN DAN editorial: "Carry Out the Socialist Transformation of Private Trade and Market Management"]

[Text] To stabilize and control the market and prices it is necessary to intensively develop socialist trade while actively and constantly carrying out the socialist transformation of private industry and trade, and reorganizing small trade. This is a pressing task that must be done to contribute to stabilizing the economic situation and the people's life.

Reorganizing and accelerating production and reorganizing the market must be closely linked with transforming every commodity sector of private trade, expanding the activities of socialist trade, and gradually replacing private traders so as to ensure the state's firm control over the market.

Certain results have been achieved in carrying out the socialist transformation of private trade; but the quality of this work is not as high as desired, and it has even been neglected in some localities, with bad consequences that are partially reflected in the recent wide fluctuation of market prices. Not a few private traders have taken advantage of business cooperative stores, state-run trade retail outlets, and marketing cooperative stores to stock-up and hoard goods, or to distribute counterfeit commodities. Without authorization, they have increased prices to an exorbitant level and have even colluded with speculators and smugglers in carrying out illegal activities. Such negative phenomena have upset the market and prices.

It is an important and pressing task to accelerate further the socialist transformation of private traders -- reorganizing, employing, and managing them satisfactorily and guiding them to operate within the orbit of the socialist economy and to correctly abide by the policies on management and the law of the state.

Transformation must be carried out by simultaneously enforcing economic, educational, administrative, and judiciary measures, with economic measures being the main focus. It must be linked with construction, which is the principal aspect. Transformation is aimed at making use of private traders which will, in turn, improve the transformation process. Not for a moment should it be forgotten that our objective is to unceasingly ensure superiority for the socialist economic component.

An important principle is that no private trader is allowed to deal in goods that fall under the state's unified management and trade monopoly. Those who deal in goods or engage in branches and trades as allowed by the state must be subject to the state's guidance and control.

It is necessary to rapidly readjust the activities of the various business cooperative teams and to improve their operational efficiency. The reasonable and rational attitude and policy of the party and state toward small traders consists of reorganizing them for employment within the trade sector by using appropriate formats and procedures, or shifting them to the production and service sectors so that they can earn a living. Nevertheless, anyone who is involved in buying and selling activities on the market must fully observe state laws on goods circulation and market management such as business registration and tax payment; and must respect regulations on services, shop arrangement, sale locations, and so forth.

Marketplaces and goods exchange centers should be reorganized and arranged in a rational and civilized manner. Efforts must be made to draw all buyers and sellers into pre arranged locations with a view to ensuring public order and to subject them to stringent control. Markets can not be held haphazardly on sidewalks, in alleys, or along communications lines.

All mass organizations, especially the women's union, can actively participate in a publicity campaign designed to transform private trade and rearrange small trade. Organs of dictatorship should rely on the masses to discover, investigate, and firmly punish speculators, smugglers, and professional wheeler-dealers so as to eliminate the trading of goods under the state's monopoly on the black market.

Satisfactorily carrying out the socialist transformation of toward private trade is meant to contribute toward stabilizing the market, prices, and the people's life.

SPRING RICE PLANTING NATIONWIDE REPORTED

BK071303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Thanks to favorable weather conditions after the lunar new year, a sufficient supply of electricity to water pumping stations, and close supervision by provincial authorities, the nation has now basically completed the fifth-month spring rice planting, except in some provinces in the north that used a vast area for winter crops. Various provinces in the midlands and mountainous regions in the north, central highlands, and western Nam Bo are planting their late spring rice. Provinces in the Mekong River delta, except Ben Tre, have exceeded their winter-spring rice planting plan norms.

In general, the winter-spring rice is developing satisfactorily. Various early spring rice fields are growing ears. In some provinces the rice crop is ripening steadily. However, the recent cold spell in northern provinces has adversely affected the growth of almost 50,000 hectares of newly-planted rice. Some localities in the north have applied more fertilizer to the fields, thus helping accelerate the growth rate of the spring rice crop.

Many provinces and cities are focusing on caring for the 5th-month spring rice. To cope with the fertilizer shortage, especially nitrate fertilizer, these provinces and cities must produce their own fertilizer and fully use well-rotted stable and green manure.

According to reports by the Vegetation Protection Department, rice blast, rice case-worm, stem borer, and rice hispa have developed quickly in localities. Some 50,000 hectares of rice fields in the Mekong River delta provinces and 12,000 hectares in Binh Tri Thien have been ravaged by harmful insects, while rice acreages being damaged by these insects in Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hao, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghia Binh, and Phu Khanh provinces are on the increase.

AUSTRALIAENVOY CONCERNED BY PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM

BK110508 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Australia's ambassador for disarmament, Mr Richard Butler, has said he is concerned that Pakistan may be attempting to acquire a nuclear bomb. Speaking to reporters in Sydney, Mr Butler said he had very good information about the nature and direction of Pakistan's nuclear research program. He said that although the information suggested that Pakistan did not yet have a nuclear weapons capability, it was the country in Asia which gave him the most concern.

Pakistan was reported last year to have exploded a device which could be used as a trigger for an atomic bomb, but the Pakistani leader, President Zia, has since said his country does not wish to develop a military use for nuclear technology.

HAYDEN TALKS WITH YOUDE ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE

BK080855 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has had talks with British crown colony. Mr Hayden arrived in Hong Kong last night from Malaysia on the latest leg of his 5-nation Asian tour.

Radio Australia's John Lombard, who is traveling with the minister, says after a 1-hour discussion with Sir Edward, Mr Hayden said Australia wanted to see the transfer of power to China in 1997 carried out successfully. Australia did not want to see instability in the region.

Mr Hayden said the British authorities were confident and optimistic, and fundamentally the Chinese wanted the operation to succeed. The Australian foreign minister said Hong Kong's financial activity was important to the Chinese, but most of all, the Chinese wanted to demonstrate to the world that they could take on the responsibility of Hong Kong and make it work.

HAYDEN PROMISES AID FOR PHILIPPINE ECONOMY

BK111111 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has been having talks in Manila on the serious economic problems facing the new Philippine Government headed by Mrs Aquino. Mr Hayden told reporters the government faced a hard time requiring patience and community support in reconstructing the Philippine economy after what he called the maladministration and plunder of the Marcos era.

Yesterday, the foreign minister announced Australia would increase its nonmilitary aid and was willing to organize an international operation to help rebuild the Philippine economy. However, Mr Hayden said today the Philippines finance minister, Mr Jaime Ongpin, had asked him that nothing be done on the international aid operation for a few months until the Aquino Government had prepared its case for assistance. Mr Hayden said the scale of theft of public money during the Marcos period was breathtaking and was on such a vast scale that neither the Marcoses nor their associates could spend it during their lifetime.

The foreign minister reiterated that Australia would cooperate as far as the law allowed in freezing or repatriating suspect Philippine investments in Australia should the Aquino Government request it.

Mr Hayden is the first minister of a foreign government to visit Manila since Mrs Aquino took power 2 weeks ago, and he repeated Australia's support for the new regime.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE SAYS FRANCE STEPPING UP 'TRADE WAR'

HK101212 Hong Kong AFP in English 1205 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Wellington, March 10 (AFP) -- France has stepped up its "trade war" against New Zealand in a bid to secure the release of two French secret agents imprisoned here, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said on Monday.

The latest French target is New Zealand wool exports, Mr Lange told a press conference here. "There is apparently some difficulty with respect to the importation of a cargo of wool in France," he said. "Customs officers have now chosen to minutely inspect each consignment of wool. It is not a ban, it is just a nuisance." Last week Mr. Lange accused France of waging a trade war against New Zealand in a bid to force the release of two French secret agents jailed here for 10 years each for their part in bombing the Greenpeace ecological organization's flagship the "Rainbow Warrior" in New Zealand on July 10 last year.

Mr. Lange said the French trade action, which included bans on New Zealand offal, fish and potato exports, would not succeed. The agents, he said, "are not for sale." On Monday Mr. Lange also poured scorn on the latest statements from French opposition leader Jacques Chirac. "The idea that we are somehow the implacable enemy of France is quite bizarre," Mr. Lange said. Mr. Chirac's accusation that New Zealand has been an enemy of France for 30 to 40 years is "crazy" and "absured," he said. Mr. Lange said the French politician had forgotten that "there are many thousands of New Zealanders in war graves in France. There are none that I know of French people in New Zealand."

VANUATU

LINI CRITICIZES ADVOCATES OF NUCLEAR-FREE TREATY

BK100634 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Vanuatu's prime minister, Father Walter Lini, has strongly criticized Australia and other South Pacific countries trying to push through a nuclear-free treaty for the region. Father Lini said that, if Australia and other signatories were honest, they would declare themselves nuclear-free states first before trying to push through any treaty banning nuclear activity in the South Pacific. Radio Australia's Vila correspondent, [Dennis Corwick], says Vanuatu declared itself nuclear free in 1982. It has not signed the South Pacific nuclear-free treaty.

Father Lini claimed some parts of the treaty, such as detection on waste dumping, were not clear. He also said his government did not believe that the treaty was sufficient to stop France continuing its nuclear tests in the region nor did it believe the treaty would be ratified by the major nuclear powers.

MALAYSIABERNAMA REPORTS ON AIR EXERCISE WITH THAILAND

BK101243 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1003 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Penang, Malaysia, March 10 (BERNAMA) -- The Royal Malaysian and Royal Thai Air Forces Monday took part in an air exercise -- the fifth in the "Air Thamal" series.

The 10-day exercise involving 200 men and 30 aircraft was jointly launched by Malaysian Chief of Defence Forces Gen Mohamed Ghazali Che Mat and the supreme commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces Gen Athit Kamlan-ek at the Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF) base in Butterworth in this north western Penang State. For the first time since the series began in 1982, the RMAF is using Skyhawk fighter aircraft. In addition to the five Skyhawks, four F-5s and two PC-7 planes and two Nuri and two Aluette helicopters are being used.

The air exercise, conducted under the auspices of the Regional Border Committee (RBC), is supervised by exercise director Brig-Gen (Air) Mohamed Yunus Mohamed Tasi and Capt Kriengkrai Sindhavananda.

In his speech, Gen Mohamed Ghazali said the previous four exercises in the "Air Thamal" series had brought the air forces of the two countries closer together. He hoped that the two air forces would continue to display a high standard of professionalism to ensure the success of the exercise.

Earlier, Gen Athit arrived in Butterworth from Bangkok and together with Gen Mohamed Ghazali took the salute and reviewed a parade mounted by 200 officers and men drawn from both air forces under the command of Col (Air) Hussein Sufian. Also present was Malaysian Chief of Air Force Lt-Gen Mohamed Ngah Said.

The exercise will end on March 18 at Hat Yai.

MAHATHIR: PRESENT PARTY LEADERSHIP SYSTEM 'BEST'

BK091005 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0920 GMT 9 Mar 86

[By Osmah Taib]

[Text] Jakarta, March 9 (BERNAMA) -- Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed said that the present system of party leadership by succession was the best for Malaysia as it avoids open competition for the top post. "It had been going on smoothly since the country achieved independence (in 1957) and all it needs is patience on the part of the number two," he said in a special interview with KOMPAS, a leading Indonesian daily, in his office in Kuala Lumpur Saturday.

He told H. Azkarmin Zaini and Rumhardjono of the daily KOMPAS in the interview that the system of succession is good for the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), dominant partner of the ruling Barisan Nasional (National Front) coalition, because "we can void open contest for the post. In this way a president commands the support of the entire party".

Asked what would happen if a prime minister chooses to stay too long to the extent that his deputy becomes impatient, Dr Mahathir said: "It is not the fault of the system but a question of personality. Razak (Abdul Razak Hussein) waited for 13 years before he took over from the Tunku (Tunku Abdul Rahman), there was no problem."

Dr Mahathir said he also felt that the post of deputy president should be contested only once. If a person is elected to the post and he performs well it would be better to leave at that without further contests, he said. "Further contest would only result in a party split and for that reason I've been on record as saying that I stood behind my deputy", he said.

Dr Mahathir also said he felt that if there were to be a contest it would be better to have them at vice president level and below as such contest would be healthy for the party. He said the system has been practised for along time and there was no problem. "Tunku Abdul Rahman was succeeded by Razak, no problem. Razak by Hussein Onn, no problem. Hussein by me, also no problem. And if nothing happens Musa will succeed me."

On the resignation of Musa Hitam as deputy prime minister and home minister and as deputy leader of UMNO, Dr Mahathir said it was not a big issue that cannot be solved and that the incident would not split the party. Dr Mahathir said the present situation was not as bad as during the contest for deputy president between Musa and Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah (minister of trade and industry).

A split in UMNO did occur at that time because of the fierce campaigning by supporters of both sides, Dr Mahathir told. "But now there is no split as you can see all the UMNO divisions have expressed support for the party leadership, that is the Supreme Council and me as the party president," he said. "Although Musa claims that this is a big issue I do not see that this is a big problem that we cannot solve", Dr Mahathir said.

In reply to another question, the prime minister said a person in a hurry and lack of patience would not make a good leader. "A leader should be patient to wait for his turn. He have no intention to hold on to power until we are not wanted. I myself, if I feel that I can no longer perform my tasks well, I will retire, I've said this many times so there is no problem for me.

Asked whether he would reshuffle his Cabinet soon, the prime minister said: "I do not want to speculate on this now because the process of finding a solution is still in progress.

KING OPENS 4TH SESSION OF 6TH PARLIAMENT

BK100657 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] His majesty the king has expressed confidence that the present government under the leadership of Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir will overcome all challenges facing the country. However, he says this will require the people to continue working hard, united, and give their trust and undivided loyalty to the government for a peaceful, prosperous, progressive, and dignified Malaysia.

Opening the first meeting of the fourth session of the nation's 6th parliament today, his majesty stressed that unity and national integration will remain the primary objectives of the government in the process of national development. The king called on all political parties, particularly their leaders, not to use racial and religious issues to gain support. Leaders from all levels in the society must strive sincerely to overcome problems that can cause disunity.

On economic development, his majesty urged the people to be prepared to sacrifice for the future in facing the present economic situation. Toward that, he said the people have to be thrifty and be able to adopt their lifestyle to changes. They should not let the slow-down in the economy to weaken their spirit and their will to build a peaceful, prosperous, and progressive nation.

On foreign policies, his majesty stressed that cooperation among ASEAN members in the economic, social, and political fields will continue to be strengthened. He also said that Malaysia will continue to work with determination with her ASEAN friends to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean problem and to achieve the objective of establishing a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality as soon as possible. The government will also intensify efforts towards achieving greater solidarity among Islamic nations, and continue to be active in the Nonaligned Movement.

NEW CHINESE POLITICAL PARTY FORMED IN SABAH

BK041459 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 4 Mar 26

[Text] A new political party, the Sabah Chinese Party or PCS, has been formed in Sabah. The party was registered on the 28th of last month. Its pro-tem president, Encik Francis Leong, told newsmen in Kota Kinabalu that the party had applied to join the Barisan Nasional. Encik Leong is a former state assistant minister in the PBS [Sabah United Party] Government.

DECISION ON REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT DEFERRED

HK121127 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino and her 17-man Cabinet have agreed to defer action on the proposal to proclaim a revolutionary government. Instead, a 5-person committee was formed to study the proposal further. Speaking to reporters, presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag said the committee is headed by Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales and other members are Vice President Salvador Laurel, executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Government Reorganization Minister Luis Villafuerte, and Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco.

In the closed door Cabinet meeting attended only by selected local and foreign newsmen, Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel was also asked to find out if the appointed officers in charge in towns and municipalities are qualified to run in local elections.

Meanwhile, President Corazon Aquino has requested Minister Pimentel to present a Batasan resolution stating the reasons why the body should not be abolished. After the meeting, presidential spokesman Rene Saquisay also announced that other issues under study are the lowering of gasoline and commodities prices. Moreover, he added, starting next week, regular Cabinet meetings will be held on Wednesdays from 10 to 12 noon.

AQUINO MEETS PRC CULTURE MINISTER, SRV ENVOY

HK111336 Hong Kong AFP in English 1303 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 11 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Tuesday received visiting Chinese Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi and agreed to strengthen diplomatic ties with China, the presidential palace said. A brief palace statement said Mrs Aquino also had a meeting with Vietnamese Ambassador Luu Dinh Ve at which they "discussed matters of mutual interest."

The statement said Mrs Aquino met with Mr Zhu at the palace and that they agreed to improve "friendly relations and further strengthen diplomatic ties," but did not elaborate. Mr Zhu last week signed an agreement to implement a cultural exchange program between the two countries in the coming year.

AQUINO MEETS WITH MILITARY; WARLORD SURRENDERS

HK121145 Hong Kong AFP in English 1132 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 12 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Wednesday made her first visit to the Philippine Armed Forces headquarters, reminded troops to observe austerity, and waived a 21-gun salute prepared for her. Military spokesman Brigadier General Eduardo Ermita described to reporters Mrs Aquino's hour-long meeting behind closed doors with 61 officers at Camp Aguinaldo in nearby Quezon City as "just a familiarization" with the military.

Armed Forces Chief Fidel Ramos told reporters the meeting did not touch on the communist insurgency or the Moslem rebellion, but said the top brass pledged support to Mrs Aquino. A civilian-backed uprising by a small reformist group in the 250,000-strong armed forces toppled the 20-year regime of Ferdinand Marcos and helped install Mrs Aquino.

General Ramos said the President told the military to observe "austerity" and that, as an example, she waived a 21-gun salute customarily given to heads of state.

"It's okay," Mrs Aquino told reporters outside the conference hall when asked about the topics of the meeting. She hinted that she would hold another meet with the top brass soon.

Also in the meeting were 34 lieutenant colonels bypassed by President Aquino when she promoted Adelberto Yap, her military adviser, to full colonel last week. But Gen Ramos said the case was not discussed in the dialogue. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who was also at the meeting, had publicly complained that the promotion would lower the troops' morale at a time when they are trying to eliminate favoritism in promotions allegedly practiced by Mr Marcos.

MP Orlando Dulay, a pro-Marcos warlord ordered arrested by Mr Enrile Tuesday along with MP Arturo Pacificador for their alleged involvement in murders of Aquino campaigners, turned himself in at the paramilitary Constabulary headquarters, officials said Wednesday.

MP Abdullah Dimaporo, a son of Lanao del Sur governor and pro-Marcos warlord Ali Dimaporo, also appeared at the camp to deny reports that his father had taken to the hills in the southern province with 500 armed men. He was just resting and his men were collecting all their illegal firearms to be surrendered to Gen Ramos, a Defense Ministry spokesman quoted the legislator as saying.

KYODO REPORTS JAPANESE PAPER'S LAUREL INTERVIEW

OW080031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 8 KYODO -- Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel has described the government of President Corazon Aquino as a "revolutionary regime" and predicted that it will proclaim a new constitution within 100 days, the Japanese daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Saturday. The new constitution will transform the revolutionary government into a legal administration, Laurel said at his Manila office in an interview with a YOMIURI correspondent Friday.

Laurel, who is also prime minister and foreign minister, said a committee of 30 to 50 members will draft a new constitution within 90 days and call for a national referendum on the draft before it is approved. A general election will be held after the new constitution is approved, Laurel reportedly told the YOMIURI.

The Aquino government, created after a rebellion within the military which led to the ouster of former President Ferdinand Marcos, will give top priority to three areas -- restoration of the people's confidence, political stabilization and economic rehabilitation, he said. On relations with the United States, Laurel indicated that the new government would allow two U.S. military bases -- the Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base -- to exist beyond 1991, when the current lease on them expires, according to the YOMIURI.

EDITORIAL URGES AQUINO TO REMOVE ALL MARCOS HOLDOVERS

HK111420 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Mar 86 p 1

["Publisher's note" by Jose Burgos Jr: "Marcos Men in New Order Must Go"]

[Text] Not a few discerning individuals have raised the question of how well the Aquino government would fare in its search for true justice and reconciliation in the face of the extension of the old Order through the retention of some Marcos loyalists in the "revolutionary" setup.

This is not to downgrade the efforts of the Madame President in her desire to keep things going in the country which has been subjected to the cruel manipulation of the sycophants of the deposed dictatorship.

Mrs Aquino's sincerity and credibility and her ability to inspire the people into action can not be faulted. Her popular and welcomed leadership is now a foregone conclusion. But looming behind her is the nasty spectre of what the Philippines had been for the past 20 years of oppression and repression that makes people -- the true, freedom-loving and, pardon the expression, victims of Mr Marcos' abuses and corruption -- worry about the future.

If Mrs. Aquino and her advisers would like to start afresh, they must consider seriously the role of the former Marcos allies who had been catapulted into another kind of power propped up by the bare hands of the people and not by the vast armory of the military.

It is said that Filipinos may easily forgive but may find it hard to forget. That is being Christian. But the cause of the people must be preserved and promoted under a broader dimension of how to avoid any further disunity that can easily come about through an imminent power struggle among those who now control the government. It is for this reason that I strongly suggest to our new President that all appointive officials who still continue to hold office -- from minister of Defense Juan Ponce Enrile to the regional directors of government agencies and ministries -- be instructed to resign to give Madame Aquino a free hand in choosing the men and women who should help her achieve the goal of national unity and reconciliation. Then and only then can "people power" triumph and the national weal protected.

Jose Burgos (sgd)

EDITORIAL DEBATES U.S. AID/RENTAL QUESTION

HK110603 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Well, Is It Aid or Rental?"]

[Text] There seems to be a deluge of offers of aid to the new administration as American officials, here and abroad, are tripping over themselves to say that since democracy is back in the Philippines, the sky seems to be the limit, insofar as assistance is concerned. The generosity, while understandable, should be viewed, however, with United States' basic commitments to the Philippines, and how such commitments are being pursued.

Under the military bases agreement, the U.S. is supposed to give a package of military and economic benefits to the country, because of their use of Philippine territory. But while the Philippines insists that the package of benefits is in reality rental for the bases, particularly Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, the U.S. claims that the bulk of assistance, the Economic Support Fund, is aid -- not rental.

While it may be argued here that it does not really matter so long as the fund is transmitted to the Philippines, the reality is that because the U.S. considers the fund as aid, it actually controls how the fund is supposed to be expended, and how it is actually disbursed. Because the U.S. speaks of aid, not rental, its main overseer here in the country is USAID, and the main function of the USAID is not to channel the fund to the various approved projects but to see to it that the fund is spent in such a way that the interests of the U.S. Congress and the U.S. taxpayer are protected, that these interests are not in any manner -- from the feasibility study to the finished project -- jeopardized. And the USAID does not even trust the audit made by the Commission on Audit; it has to have its own audit.

Thus, it takes some time before the Filipino official, at the national or local level, can see the fruition of a project funded by USAID and this certainly does not jibe with the oft-voiced contention that we are getting rentals from the U.S. for their use of the bases, so, therefore, we should be free to use the money in any manner we see fit. There should be a big caveat. He who now offers aid is worse than an Indian giver, and we should be wary about all the visitors promising more assistance.

MILITARY LISTS PEOPLE FORBIDDEN TO LEAVE COUNTRY

HK111340 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 Mar 86 p 2

[By Edgar Nem Singh]

[Text] The military has compiled a national watch list of 102 persons who are not allowed to leave the country unless cleared by President Corazon Aquino. The list includes deposed president Ferdinand Marcos [FM], his wife Ms. Imelda Romualdez Marcos and son Ferdinand Jr., Gen. Fabian C. Ver and nine others who were part of the Marcos party that fled to Guam on the night of February 25, and six prominent figures in the Marcos administration who had already left the country before the watch list could be enforced.

Although dated March 1, the watch list consisting originally of 100 names was received by the Immigration Commission only yesterday from the Aviation Security Command under Col. Augustus Paiso. Two more names, those of National Sugar Trading Corporation [Nasutra] officials, were added on orders of Commissioner Chipeco. Among those still in the country in the final 102-name watchlist are Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, members of two constitutional bodies, eight members of the Marcos cabinet six members of Parliament, 26 generals and star officers in the old Ver-controlled Armed Forces, 12 other military officers with the rank of colonel and captain, two members of the First Family's immediate palace staffs, three provincial governors, a vice governor and two city mayors, four media people, two prominent businessmen identified with the deposed president, two private lawyers, sundry other officials of the Marcos government, and some businessmen and a couple of ex-government officials. It could not be ascertained if there are other lists containing additional names.

Listed as having left with the deposed president's immediate family and Gen. Ver were Marcos son-in-law businessman Gregg Araneta, businessman Eduardo Cojuangco, Deputy Minister Jose Conrado Benitez, Ver's sons Irwin, Rexor and Wyrlo who were officers in the Presidential Security Command, the presidential aides Ramon Azurin, Arturo Arquiza and Rudy Ratcliffe.

Those annotated in the watchlist as also having already left the country were Marcos ambassador to Washington and Leyte governor Benjamin Romualdez, brother of the former First Lady; ex-Minister Estelito Mendoza and Geronimo Velasco, Marcos crony Roberto Benedicto, ex-Deputy Defense Minister Teodulo Natividad, and ex-ambassador to Bonn J. V. Cruz.

Those in the watch list still in the country, broken down by office, are as follows: Constitutional officers: Sandiganbayan Presiding Justice Manuel Pamaran, Comelec [Commission on Elections] Chairman Victorino Savellano, and Comelec Commissioner Jaime Opinion.

Batasan: Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, MPs Arturo Pacificador, Rafael Recto, Alejandro Alendras, Antonio Raquiza, Joaquin Ortega and Orlando Dulay;

FM Cabinet and Palace staff: Local Government Minister and majority floor leader Jose Rono, Blas Ople of labor (who returned from the U.S. only last Sunday), Leonardo Perez of political affairs, Gregorio Cendana of the Office of Media Affairs [OMA] Pacifico Castro of foreign affairs, Jose Aspiras of tourism, Conrado Estrella of agrarian reform and Manuel Alba of the budget; presidential executive assistant Juan Tuvera; Ms. Marcos' private secretary Fe Roa Jimenez; OMA assistant minister Ronaldo Puno;

Local officials: Governors Ali Dimaporo of Lanao del Sur; Armando Gustilo of Negros del Norte, and Eduardo Gullas of Cebu; Vice Gov. Roque Ablan, Jr. of Ilocos Norte; Mayors Rodolfo Farinas (arrested by aides of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile but subsequently released) of Laoag City and Constantino Navarro of Surigao City;

Media people: Newspaper editor Kerima Polotan Tuvera, wife of Marcos' executive assistant, columnist Todoro F. Valencia, TV broadcasters Ronnie Nathaniels and Rita Gaddi Baltazar;

Military officers: Maj. Gen. Josephus Ramas of the Army; Maj. Gen. Vicente Piccio of the PAF [Philippine Air Force], Rear Admiral Brillante Ochoco of the Navy, Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro of the Southern Command;

Brig. Gen. Luther Custodio, Tomas Dumpit, Antonio Palafox, Ramon Cannu, Victor Natividad, Angel Kanapi, Alexander Felix, Cirilo Oropesa, Andres Ramos, Madrino Munoz, Jaime Echevarria, Angel Sadang, Leo Santos, Jose Ma Zumel, Arsenio Silvo;

Santiago Barangan, former head of the Presidential Security Command [PSC] Roland Pattugalan, Artemio Tadiar, Edon Yap, Pacifico Lopez de Leon, and Commodores Alfredo Romualdez (a brother of Ms. Marcos) and Juanito Veridiano;

Cols. Balbino Diego (former legal chief, PSC), Maximo Mejia, Enrico Pepito, Rogelio Luis, Juan Panganiban, Pelagio Juan and Braulio Malbas;

Lt. Cols. Arturo Custodio and Arsenio Tecson; Capts Eriberto Varona, Guillermo Wong and Danilo Pizzaro'

Private persons and ex-officials: businessmen Antonio Cuenca and Antonio Floirendo, lawyers Antonio Coronel and Rodolfo Jimenez, ex-Senator Rodolfo Ganzon, ex-Congressman Ramon Durano, ex-natural resources minister Teodoro Pena, ex-Presidential Executive Assistant then Ambassador Jacobo Clave, ex-Philippine Airlines and CSIS [Government Service Insurance System] chief Roman A. Cruz, Jr., ex-POEA [Philippine Overseas Employment Agency] head Jonathan del Cruz, ex-Technology Resource Center director and writer Carmen Guerrero Nakpil, and Joey Stevens.

The two NASUTRA officials added to the list were Eduardo Lopingco and Mariano del Mundo.

24 GENERALS FACE RETIREMENT IN APRIL

HK110625 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Mar 86 pp 1, 12

[By Isidro M. Roman]

[Text] Twenty-four generals face retirement next month when they complete 30 years of military service. Their duty can only be recommended for extension "if there is a compelling reason," according to official defense policy declared earlier by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Such extension will only be for one year.

Among the generals retiring next month are Brig Gen Ramon J. Farolan, Air Force chief; Commodore Serapio C. Martillano, Navy flag officer-in-command; and Brig Gen Rodolfo A. Canieso, Army chief. Farolan, Canieso, and Martillano assumed their positions upon the retirement of Maj Gen Vicente M. Piccio Jr, Maj Gen Josephus Q. Ramas, and Rear Admiral Brillante C. Ochoco.

Other generals who will complete their tour of duty effective April 1, 1986, are Ismael D. Aparri, Jose C. Bello Jr, Paul O. Canalita, Fortunato C. Corrahea, Candido P. Filio, Jacinto A. Galang, Jr, Meliton D. Goyena, Rodrigo B. Gutang, Benjamin Ignacio, Jr, Servando V. Lara, Protacio A. Laroya, Liberato L. Lazo, Jose C. Lopez, Antonio B. Lukban, Levy M. Malto, Thomas P. Manlongat, Rodrigo M. Ordoyno, Augustus C. Paiso, Manuel C. Ribo, Feliciano R. Suarez Jr, Rodolfo R. Tolentino, and Catalino B. Villanueva Jr.

In an earlier dialogue with field grade officers at Camp Aquinaldo, Enrile said it will be the policy of the defense and military establishment not to recommend the extension of the tour of duty of any officer upon his retirement, "unless there is a compelling reason, in which case the extension will only be for a period of one year."

Enrile said that promotions and assignments will be based "strictly on qualifications and merits, and not on the basis of an officer's connections to powers-that-be or political patronage." During the same occasion, Armed Forces chief, Gen Fidel V. Ramos, said that a big batch of senior officers will be recommended for retirement to the President of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] is "top-heavy with field-grade officers, from the rank of major to full colonel." "Vacancies for promotions will be filled up at the same time as the attrition of senior military officers will be undertaken through retirement," Ramos said.

Earlier, President Aquino, upon the recommendation of Ramos and Enrile, approved the retirement of 23 extende generals led by former AFP chief of staff, Fabian C. Ver. Only a few extende generals remain in the AFP. Among them are Ramos and Brig Gen Salvador Mison, AFP vice chief of staff.

ENRILE ANNOUNCES DEFENSE MINISTRY REORGANIZATION

HK111431 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile approved yesterday the reorganization of the Defense Ministry and announced new members of his staff. Leading the new appointees is retired Lt. Gen. Rafael M. Lletto, former AFP vice chief of staff, as deputy minister of national defense. Earlier, Enrile abolished the position of five deputy ministers for home defense, munitions, police matters, civilian-military relations, and legislative affairs.

Other new appointees are Silvestre C. Afable, Jr. assistant secretary for public affairs (ASPA); retired Col. Romeo Solina as assistant secretary for strategic assessments (ASSA); Col. Cesar H. Bello (PC) [Philippine Constabulary] as acting assistant secretary for personnel; Atty. Leticia Gloria as deputy assistant secretary for personnel; Col. Leon Ridao (JAGS) as chief, ministry legal services;

Atty. Ramon F. Nieva as deputy chief, ministry legal service; retired Col. Jaime Calosing as chief, administrative services; Capt. Felix Turingan Jr (PN) [Philippine Navy] as chief, information management office; retired Brig. Gen. Benjamin Santos as senior executive assistant; retired Brig. Gen. Florendo Aquino as ministry liaison officer; Capt. Rex Robles (PN) as senior military assistant (SMA); Col. Ramon El Martinez (PC) as acting deputy assistant secretary for plans and programs (ASPP), and Col. Damiano Yala (PA) [Philippine Army] as acting deputy assistant secretary for installations and logistics (ASIL).

The defense minister had earlier announced the appointment of retired Brig. Gen. Isidro Agunod as assistant secretary for plans and programs (ASPP), while retired Brig. Gen. Mario Espina was retained as assistant secretary for installations and logistics (ASIL). Capt. Vicente Buenaventura (PN) was also retained as acting assistant secretary for comptrollership. Two new additions to the executive staff of the defense minister are the staff for public affairs and the staff for strategic assessments. The former assists the defense minister in the supervision, coordination and direction of the AFP troop information and public information programs and the development of programs and guidelines for the conduct of psychological operations. The latter assess and reviews treaties, military alliances and security requirements, and supervises and coordinates the preparations and implementation of defense strategies. The staff for legal affairs was reduced to its former status as a service staff of the defense ministry.

NEW INFORMATION MINISTER DISCUSSES POLICIES

HK070705 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Mar 86 p 21

[By Teodoro Y. Montelibano]

[Text] Independent media was so much under pressure during the Marcos regime when news was atrociously orchestrated by then Office of Media Affairs (OMA) director-general Gregorio Cendana that those who succeeded in keeping their professional integrity intact throughout those difficult times could not help but raise their eyebrows when President Corazon Aquino recreated the Ministry of Information (MOI).

One argument, for instance, points to the very possible danger that a government, even one that vows to hold sacred democratic principles, may fall into the trap of whipping up a self-serving image of itself in media, especially in a multi-media system it controls.

The question being asked is if any government can possibly disseminate the plain, unmanipulated truth about itself. Teodoro Locsin Jr. President Aquino's new information minister, insists it can, and will be. In reply to speculations that the MOI may hype up the media image of the Aquino government via its inherited facilities, Locsin promises that his ministry will not put up a screen but rather, will ensure "a wide open door to the presidency."

Anyone can demand information on what the government is doing, he says. Such demand can be coursed through the MOI and Locsin's only condition is that "no one rants, but presents his demand for information from the government in a coherent format."

The MOI's media facilities, he emphasizes, will tell the plain truth about President Aquino and her administration. One thing they will not disseminate "is praise heaped upon the presidency which she finds in poor taste," he adds. Likewise, Locsin says, there will be no rhetoric in the new government. "It is not in President Aquino's character."

Locsin is not yet very certain as to the exact scope of his functions but, at the outset, what he wants to do, among other things, is to destroy "the myth of leadership." No personality cult will be fostered in any media facility under the MOI, he pledges. In like manner, he will resist any attempt to create an ideology which, he says, "a government needs only if it is creating a totalitarian society which would have people look at things in one, certain set way." Such thing, he underlines, "is not needed in President Aquino's pluralist democratic government."

How soon such policy and others yet to be formulated by Locsin can be translated in the concrete will depend on how quickly a corporate planning group he asked to go over the old OMA and its various components (including Channel 4) can give him an assessment report.

Locsin is waiting for this assessment report, although an executive order has already been issued abolishing the OMA and transferring its assets, resources and services, including those of the national Media Production Center (NMPC), Channel 4 and the former government's wire service, the Philippines News Agency (PNA), to the MOI. The corporate planning group's report will be the basis of a reorganization plan for the MOI.

An idea of what the new MOI will be like under Locsin can be gleaned from the kind of policies the new information minister says he will adopt. First among his list of priorities is the coalition of whatever censorship powers were exercised by the old OMA. Under the Aquino government, the only restraints on media and the free exchange of information will be the laws on and the usual standards of decency and good taste (the latter with regard specifically to pornography), according to him.

Locsin intends to liberalize the entry of any foreign publication into the country. "These publications will be allowed, provided the appropriate duties are paid," he says. He believes this will put local journalists on their toes and allow them to compete with the best in the world.

The new information minister does not look too kindly on what has been referred to as "development journalism." That type of journalism to his mind, was invented by Third World dictatorships or untalented journalists in Third World democracies too incompetent to compete in real journalism."

He likewise considers development journalism as one which assumes that there is "a colored man's way of looking and handling the truth and a white man's way of doing the same thing." Locsin says: "There is only one kind of truth, and that is just the objective fact and all that a journalist should do is report the truth and in an interesting fashion."

Locsin, too, has strong opinions about culture. To a proposal that the MOI be renamed the Ministry of Culture (and Broadcasting), Locsin pointedly says, "I have no interest in culture; that belongs to the Ministry of Education." His idea is that, having established, "through people's power, a republic," what is important is the "dissemination of news relative to what that republic is doing, the cultivation of civic virtues and a sense of patriotism that strengthens such republic, an awareness of one's obligations as a responsible citizen, fostering the knowledge that the republic's strength depends on each individual citizen and the destruction of the myth that the Filipino is prone to following leaders blindly."

To that end, Locsin intends to allow the Education Ministry to the MOI's media facilities in its skills development program, particularly those which would improve the Filipinos' intellect "so that they could stand on their own and have the werewithal to stand by their convictions."

Noble views these, but if Locsin is to transform these into concrete plans and programs, he has to first put his ministry in order. This he is already starting to do, even as he justifies why there is a need for the Aquino government to have a MOI in the first place.

Except for Channel 7 and the "liberated" Channel 4, what has been known as the "crony" media under the Marcos government remains in place with three television stations, at least five national dailies and two radio networks still owned by known Marcos loyalists.

Such media, Locsin points out, has had enormous advantages gained from years of proximity to the Marcos regime and, under a democratic government, is free to espouse anti-Aquino views using to the hilt the facilities under its control. If, for instance, Channel 4 is given up by the Aquino government, then the government will be practically voiceless, save maybe for "that noble organization, Radio Veritas," he says. While the legal claims of the former owners of Channel 4 still have to be settled by the Aquino government, Locsin is optimistic about an early resolution of the problem.

In the meantime, his [as published] has rolled up his sleeves and has buckled down to work. He brings with him impressive credentials, which include two law degrees, one obtained from the Ateneo and the other, from Harvard.

But perhaps, no college degree can make him more qualified to do his present job than the experience he has gained from working for the family-owned "Free Press," one of the most well-respected local magazines published before Marcos shut it down when he declared martial rule in 1972.

The years he spent in Free Press, from 1967 to 1972, Locsin describes as the most fulfilling in his life. "I thought then that it was the only thing I was ever going to do," he says. After graduating from Harvard, he did corporate planning work for the Ayala Corporation until he flew back to the United States in 1985 to help his father put up the Free Press again. One issue came out and then, Mrs. Aquino ran for the presidency.

Plans for TV Stations, PNA

NC081428 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 8 (AFP) -- The Philippine Government plans to sequester three television stations allegedly owned by close associates of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos and to revamp the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA), PNA said Saturday. PNA quoted Information Minister Teodoro Locsin as saying that public funds had allegedly been diverted to the three television channels, which all operate from a complex called Broadcast City, under the Marcos regime. "We are not sure of their sources of funds and we can't find the people whose names were listed as board of directors," PNA quoted Mr. Locsin as saying.

Information Ministry officials could not immediately be reached for comment, but a news editor at one of the three television stations said the stations were now being run by a five-member committee including broadcast officials, two Information Ministry representatives and a Defence Ministry official. The committee took control last week, after Mr. Marcos was ousted and the government of President Corazon Aquino took over, said the news editor, who asked not to be named. She said it had been common knowledge that the stations had been owned by a "crony" of Mr. Marcos, but while two of them were financially sound, the third was in debt to the tune of 200 million pesos (10 million dollars). At the moment, the stations are operating normally, the news editor added.

Mr. Locsin also outlined three options for the future of PNA, criticised as a propaganda machine for Mr. Marcos. He said the agency could be handed over to private ownership, be converted into a fact-finding agency, or continue to operate as a news agency as a media cooperative.

A PNA editor said that staff had been apprehensive about their future since the new government took over, but said that as a journalist he would not want to become part of a fact-finding body, which he described as "a kind of spy agency."

He said he would prefer the station to become a media cooperative if it were to change, adding that many journalists had made their careers with the station and had tried to resist government pressure to write or not write certain things.

MINISTRIES GIVEN DEADLINE FOR REORGANIZATION

HK080412 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] All government ministries and agencies have a deadline to meet. The reorganization commission gave them until March 30th to submit their reorganization proposals. Commission Chairman Luis Villafuerte said final recommendations must be submitted to the president within 100 days.

[Begin Villafuerte recording] Our main goal, of course, is how do we make government responsive to the needs and aspirations of our people, which means to say that government must reorganize itself so that it will become an instrument for relevant meaningful social change in our country. A corollary obligation of government of the new leadership under President Aquino is for [words indistinct] also to dismantle governmental institutions which, in the last 20 years, may have become instruments of inequities, injustice, and oppression. [end recording]

AQUINO TRIAL, MARCOS WEALTH, TRANSITION UPDATES

HK071431 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 7 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[By Catalino Makabenta]

[Text] A top government official said yesterday that while it was important to reopen the Benigno Aquino murder case, such a move may be hamstrung by the possible loss of vital documents that could shed light on the case.

Executive Secretary Jose Arroyo revealed at a press conference that many important public documents were missing. He said they had discovered a giant shredding machine in Malacanang and hinted that many vital documents may have been destroyed before deposed President Marcos fled the palace last Feb. 25.

Arroyo said all records covering the existence of the National Intelligence and Security Authority or NISA which he called the "Gestapo" of the Marcos regime, had disappeared. "There is no trace of NISA, no trace of funds, no trace of the papers," he said.

Arroyo's disclosures came as a row developed between the Tanodbayan and the Sandiganbayan on the Aquino case. Sandigan President Justic Manuel Pamaran denied claims of Deputy Tanodbayan Manuel C. Herrera that both the Sandigan and the Tanodbayan were pressured by Marcos into acquitting all the 26 accused in the case.

"This is not true," said Pamaran as he tossed the blame on the Tanodbayan for the outcome of the case. "If the prosecution panel bowed to the pressure claimed by Deputy Tanodbayan Herrera by omitting to proffer vital evidence in the case, such a fact ought to vindicate the Sandiganbayan." Pamaran stressed that the court decided the case "on the basis of evidence alone."

Pamaran's statement was supported by Associate Justice Augusto Amores who said they decided the case on the basis of evidence presented by the prosecution. Amores also denied Herrera's claim that he was in that meeting with the deposed president.

Amores claimed the last time he saw Marcos was when he took his oath at Malacanang as member of the Saniganbayan. He admitted, however, that he was aware the Sandigan proceedings were directly monitored by Malacanang.

Pamaran also denied Herrera's claim that the Aquino-Galman case was not raffled. He said the case was included in the regular raffle conducted on Jan. 23, 1985, witnessed by the division chairmen and their deputy clerks of court. It is only after such raffle that the court trying the case is known.

Pamaran, however, was silent on the alleged meeting between him, Herrera, Fernandez and Marcos on Jan. 12 last year in which Marcos reportedly told them to drop the case because "it would be bloody if we pursue it." Pamaran later handed to the Justice Ministry, the resignation letter of the nine Sandigan justices.

Tanodbayan Justice Bernardo Fernandez also took issue with Herrera that he (Fernandez) withheld vital evidence on the case. While admitting that the Malacanang meeting claimed by Herrera really took place, Fernandez also said they were not pressured by Marcos. He said the former president only criticized the report of the Agrava fact-finding board which pointed to a military conspiracy in the killing of Aquino.

Fernandez also denied that direct pressure from Marcos and his legal adviser, Manuel Lazaro, was exerted on the Tanodbayan. Herrera had said Lazaro tried to tell them what to do during the trial. Fernandez said the pressures came from "interested parties" such as the lawyers of the accused and some of the accused themselves. He added that such pressures did not affect their job.

Herrera blew the lid off the controversy when he claimed Marcos greatly influenced the outcome of the case. He said Marcos told them: "Magmoro-moro na lang kayo." [Why don't you just string the game along"] Herrera also said the chief sheriff and his men were NISA agents and that they were ever present during the trials presumably to monitor what was happening. Chief Sheriff Edgardo Urieta denied this.

In his press conference, Arroyo said all he has been able to unearth about NISA was that it had an annual budget of P130 million, that its funds were not subject to audit, that it was headed by former AFP chief of staff Gen. Fabian Ver and that it was a tool of oppression.

The executive secretary also disclosed that: There is an ongoing investigation into the alleged hidden wealth of the Marcoses, his so-called business cronies, and top officials of the previous administration. He added that he expected the filing of criminal charges against "owners of ill-gotten wealth."

No decision has yet been reached whether to abolish or retain the Batasang Pambansa until a new legislative body has been created under the new Constitution to be written under the auspices of the Aquino government.

Almost all Marcos appointees to the constitutional offices like the Supreme Court, Intermediate Appellate Court, Commission on Audit, Sandiganbayan and the Commission on Elections [Comelec] have tendered their courtesy resignations to the new President. The nine Comelec commissioners led by Chairman Victorino Savellano personally brought their resignation letters yesterday afternoon to the Cojuangco building in Makati where Mrs. Aquino is temporarily holding office. The Comelec members, besides Savellano, are Commissioners Jaime Opinion, Ramon H. Felipe Jr., Froilan Bacungan, Quirino Marquinez, Mario Ortiz, Mangontawar Guro, Ruben Agpalo and Jaime Layosa.

Felip is widely regarded as the opposition voice in the Comelec. Savellano and Opinion are due for retirement in May next year. Agpalo and Layosa are the newest appointees, having been named to the poll body only a few days before the Feb. 7 special election to complete the poll body's membership. Layosa was a recommendee of the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel).

Meanwhile, President Aquino appointed Sedfrey Ordonez, a noted law practitioner and a delegate to the 1971 Constitutional Convention, as solicitor general; Dr. Jose Ingles as first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and former Ambassador Leticia Ramos-Shahani as second deputy minister of foreign affairs.

In another press conference at the Cojuangco building, visiting U.S. Rep. Stephen Solarz disclosed that he was preparing a bill that would enable the Philippine government to sue before the U.S. federal courts for recovery of "hidden assets" of the Marcoses and his cronies in the United States. Solarz expressed hope that the U.S. Congress will enact the proposed legislation which, he said, will give the federal courts jurisdiction over the alleged hidden wealth cases and facilitate the recovery of these "resources stolen and swindled from the Filipino people."

SALONGA TO U.S. TO PROBE MARCOS' 'HIDDEN WEALTH'

HK111536 Hong Kong AFP in English 1525 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 11 (AFP) -- The head of a special government body charged with recovering allegedly ill-gotten wealth of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos is to go to the United States Wednesday to continue his probe, it was announced here Tuesday. Commission for Good Government chief Jovito Salonga has not made public his trip, but presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag said the commissioner will continue the investigation of the Marcoses' "hidden wealth" in the United States.

Mr Saguisag told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Mr Salonga's schedule had not been finalised and said he did not know his first destination. Mr Salonga could not be reached for comment but his wife Lydia said he is taking a Philippine Airlines (PAL) commercial flight to the United States at 0900 GMT Wednesday. The plane is destined for Los Angeles and San Francisco with a stopover in Honolulu, the PAL office here said.

Meanwhile, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden left here for Australia Tuesday saying that the scale of what Mr Marcos had allegedly stolen from the Philippines was "breathtaking." Mr Hayden, who has promised the new government of President Corazon Aquino to recover any "ill gotten gains" Mr Marcos or his associates are holding in Australia, said at a press conference there was no mechanism under his country's legal system to freeze any such assets. "We will have to find out," what legal measures the government can take, he said.

"It is breathtaking the scale of the theft from public coffers, it seems to have become a compulsion, there is no way they (Marcos and his associates) could have spent that money in their lifetimes," Mr Hayden said. He said his government has already identified properties held by Eduardo Cojuangco, a close Marcos' associate and a cousin of Mrs Aquino, whose name was on a list released by the U.S. Government Tuesday as having fled with Mr Marcos to Hawaii last month. The official said his government has yet to unearth assets held by Mr Marcos himself in Australia.

However Juan Frivaldo, ex-governor of the province of Sorsogon who returned from the United States last weekend said in a televised press conference Tuesday that Mr Marcos owned a 150 million dollar hotel-casino in Adelaide and a second 100 million dollar hotel in the state of New South Wales.

Mr Frivaldo, who has offered to help the Aquino government in recovering Marcos assets abroad, said he believed the bulk of those assets were held in California, and that the 350 million in New York real estate would be considered relatively small when the extent of holdings world-wide were known.

OPLE SPEAKS OUT ON REFORMING KBL, GOVERNMENT

Slams Marcos for Phoning Orders

HK111520 Hong Kong AFP in English 1504 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 11 (AFP) -- Former Labor Minister Blas Ople slammed ousted strongman Ferdinand Marcos here Tuesday, charging that the former president was trying to run his New Society Movement (KBL) by telephone from Hawaii. Mr Ople said in interviews published in the local press that he had advised Mr Marcos "in a telephone call" to "lay off the party and stop directing its day to day affairs," from the U.S. military base in Hawaii where he fled into exile late last month.

According to the MANILA TIMES and the DAILY INQUIRER, Mr Ople -- whose Manila home phone is apparently cut off, and whose former office says it does not know his whereabouts -- feels "betrayed" by Mr Marcos. He said he had cut himself off from any association with the former President, and that in his last phone call he had reminded Mr Marcos that U.S. laws forbid anyone given sanctuary from engaging in political activities. "American immigration laws do not encourage the export of political instability," he was quoted by the INQUIRER as telling Mr Marcos. Mr Ople was also quoted as giving the names of those people still in regular phone contact with Mr Marcos -- all members of the once-powerful KBL.

Mr Ople's comments come as political sources here say that a dispute is very much alive between KBL members who still look to Mr Marcos for guidance and those who do not, although the latter seems to have the upper hand. Most of the sources believe Mr Ople is trying to distance himself from Mr Marcos in a bid to emerge as an opposition leader from a revamped KBL.

Urges KBL Reorganization

HK110605 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[By David C. Borje]

[Text] Former Minister Blas F. Ople said yesterday the KBL should be reorganized to act independently of former President Marcos who, he said, is still considered by some party leaders as the KBL head. Ople, a KBL Batasan member from Bulacan, said that the Aquino administration is not likely to deal with a KBL taking orders from Marcos, now in exile in Hawaii. He said the KBL "must emerge from the shadow of the Aquino assassination and ill-acquired wealth charges," which, he said, has discredited the Marcos administration.

Ople, acting as KBL spokesman, said the party must not be used as a "legal prop or comfort" by the former President to gain respect and credibility as an effective fiscalizer of the new government. He appeared disturbed by reports that Marcos has been calling certain KBL leaders, expressing his preference for either Speaker Nicanor E. Yniguez or Majority Floorleader Jose A. Rono as KBL president. Marcos organized the KBL in 1978 and became its president and chairman of its powerful central committee until he left.

Ople is being boosted by the so-called "Young Turks" of the KBL to head the party. He denied, however, that he is interested in the KBL presidency. He said he is merely expressing the sentiments of young leaders of the party, mostly Batasan members, that the party meet next week to discuss its reorganization and define its directions.

He said he has already conveyed the "sentiments" to the nine-man KBL executive committee headed by Prime Minister Cesar E. A. Virata. The eight members include Yniguez, Rono, MPs Arturo M. Tolentino, Jose D. Aspiras, Simeon Datumanong, Alfonso Reyno Jr. Marivic Calderon, and Ople.

The Virata committee was created last Monday at a caucus of KBL leaders, including Batasan members, city mayors and provincial governors, to help reorganize the party and liaison [as published] with the Aquino administration. A consensus was reached in the caucus that the KBL should cooperate with the new administration, but it left to the Virata committee as to how that cooperation will be extended. One proposal is for a bipartisan resolution by the Batasan giving legitimacy to the Aquino administration.

Opposes Revolutionary Government

HK110659 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Mar 86 pp 1, 22

[By C. Valmoria Jr.]

[Excerpt] Former Labor Minister Blas F. Ople, Now an active opposition leader, said yesterday the declaration of a revolutionary government by President Aquino will mean abolition of the Batasang Pambansa, nullify the popular will that sent representatives to that body, including opposition members, and create a one-party state. "A revolutionary government is the result of a coup d'etat just like the martial law of former President Marcos was a coup dressed up as a constitutional decision. If President Aquino believes she won the elections, why should she consider he regime a revolutionary government?" Ople asked.

Ople, an elected member of Parliament from Bulacan, said President Aquino could consolidate power without declaring a revolutionary government with all the risks and uncertainties it entails "because the climate for cooperation under her leadership is assured." "Better than that, all parties and all elements of society are expressing their eagerness and zeal to cooperate with her in the pursuit of her broad goals," he said.

Ople said the declaration of a revolutionary government could be self-defeating for President Aquino because while "she stands for revolutionary healing," many overzealous subalterns could instead spread "revolutionary terror" in a situation where the word of government is law." He said all past history validates the pained cry of Madame Roland in the French Revolution, "How many crimes are committed in their name!"

Ople said the first symptoms of a revolutionary terror can already be detected in the zeal to oust provincial governors and mayors and replace them with appointees of the new government in violation of the protection of the Omnibus Election Code, specifically provisions written by Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] assemblymen themselves.

Other early symptoms, he said, were the illegal raids and searches directed to opponents of the regime without authority of the minister of national defense and curtailment of the freedom of movement of several individuals without charges. "It is remarkable that these restrictions have applied to political opponents but no conditions attached to the release of Communist prisoners," he observed.

The former labor minister said, however, that it is the mass of civil servants, number 1.2 million who feel most "the threat of revolutionary terror." Because of the wanton disregard of the security of tenure guaranteed by the constitution. Ople said should a revolutionary government be declared, he would lead a move to organize all the employees of government and all its instrumentalities "to defend the rights of these defenseless workers of the government to security of tenure."

He said a revolutionary government would also have the following consequences:

1. The Armed Forces -- all its 250,000 officers and men -- will have to swear allegiance to a person, and not a Constitution.
2. The sanctity of contracts which underpins the stability of the financial and business worlds might dissolve in the ambiguities of what laws are in force and what are not, in the light of assertions by the justice minister that the government can choose to enforce some provisions and disregard others.
3. Internationally, the financial institutions supporting the Philippines, including the 483 banks involved with the IMF-World Bank Philippine program, could question the stability of mutual undertakings in a climate of legal uncertainty.
4. The courts would be thrown into confusion when they adjudicate cases without reference to the Constitution and the whole series of jurisprudence that has enriched it.
5. Both labor and management, but especially restive trade unions, can reopen collective bargaining agreements before their expiration, especially wage provisions, with enormous impact on industrial peace and economic production. Wildcat strikes can proliferate under the spur of an officially favored "revolutionary zeal."
6. The implementors of the revolutionary government "will be strongly tempted to effect as many legal short-cuts as possible because of their possession of extraordinary and non-accountable power." The end justifies the means.
7. The opportunity to use unrestrained power will exacerbate the divisions in the Aquino administration, until we see the replication of the historical phenomenon whereby "a revolution eats its own children." Who will eat whom?
8. The industrial democracies, which gave President Aquino such unprecedented moral and diplomatic support, will see for the first time question the true nature of the Filipino "democracy" that she had promised to give to the Filipino people. The gates of skepticism will finally open.

EDITORIAL URGES KBL STALWARTS TO GIVE WAY

HK110629 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 10 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Old KBL Guards Must Give Way"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the country needs an opposition party that would serve as an effective fiscalizer in the Batasang Pambansa or, in the event it is dissolved -- as seems to be the desire of some in the new government -- in the legislative body that will emerge in its stead. That the government of President Corazon C. Aquino has the support of the people is no longer debatable at this stage.

Even the most rabid and vociferous defenders of the unlamented regime of Ferdinand Marcos appear to have resigned themselves to this fact. But the new government is made up of human beings like all of us, unless, of course, its new sycophants follow the way of those of the Marcos regime and defy the present leader. And human nature being what it is, there is bound to come a time when some of those now in power, their hangers-on and the hangers-on of the hangers-on, will be susceptible to the beautiful temptation to abuse their privileges. This is where a credible opposition would be needed to maintain the system of checks and balances.

Discredited as the once mighty Kilusang Bagong Lipunan has become, there is still a good chance to make it an effective foil to whatever abuses some of those in power now may commit in the course of their tenure. But only if the tainted former leaders of the party give way to those who have somehow managed to preserve their independent mindedness in spite of the Marcos iron hand that whipped them into line all these years. Unfortunately, the lapdogs of the deposed regime do not seem inclined to do this at this stage. No greater evidence of such reluctance is there than the strident voices of the same old faces that continue to seek to dominate the political scene. During the last few days, the old knaves had been holding marathon sessions to discuss strategies that would at least assure them of a say in the formulation of policies and therefore, of a continued stay in power. Using the old Marcos tactics, they have been offering to "legitimize" the new government in return for their retention in the legislative body's power structure. Unfortunately for them, the new people in government immediately saw through their scheme; the President herself rejected the offer of "cooperation."

But we would like to think that Mrs. Aquino's rejection of such an offer did not stem from anything else but the realization that these discredited old KBL guards -- some of them still reportedly take orders via overseas phone from their deposed leader -- are up to their old tricks and that she may well reconsider such an offer from a "rehabilitated" KBL, aware of the need for a credible opposition in the lawmaking body to help purify policies that she may want instituted to hasten the country's rebuilding from the debris of Marcos' 20 years of misrule.

We are sure the virtually untainted members of the KBL are also aware of this. It is their task, therefore, to persuade the remnants of the Marcos machine to give way if, as they continue to claim, they still have the interest of the Filipino people at heart. History may yet look kindly upon them.

NEW PARTY SEEN FORMING TO REPLACE KBL

HK111417 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Mar 86 p 4

[From the "As We See It" column by Teodoro C. Berbano: "A New Name for the KBL"]

[Text] A new party is fast shaping up to replace the KBL, which is really not much lamented. Tentatively, it will be called Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas, or PNP, and it will be led by the younger elements, while their more experienced colleagues will continue to provide the insights of their collective experience. Prime Minister Cesar Virata, who's the ranking KBL official now, is finding it difficult to reconcile the role of a technocrat which he had for the past 16 years with that of a politician who is presiding over the transition to a minority party. It must be that difficult, for Mr Virata, who has never been sick the past 16 years, is now in the hospital, suffering from a bad case of hypertension.

The PNP should go grassroots, if it wants to develop fully, and it should get together the young leaders in the local governments and the private sector, not just those in the Batasan. This early, the PNP should meet to crystallize their common dreams, come up with a platform, and pave the way for an organized and democratic party. As it is, the Marcos influence is very much in evidence. Just look at the people speaking for the KBL and just listen to the lines they are saying.

KBL REPORTED PAYING STUDENTS FOR 'PEOPLE POWER'

HK111130 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[By Jerry Esplanada]

[Text] Is people power, that magnificent new force that swept Corazon Aquino into power and Ferdinand Marcos into exile, being prostituted and turned against this new administration? The past few days a mongrel type of people power had emerged -- crowds of people gathered in a few strategic places, particularly municipal halls, and asking that local government officials be allowed by the new administration to stay in office.

Students at Manila's university belt and in two Manila public high schools disclosed to the PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER that the KBL is mobilizing students -- mostly remnants of the KBL-organized Kabataang Barangay [Barangay Youth] -- to provide the numbers for their own "people power." The students were reported being promised cash payments of from P50 to P100 per day and other inducements to join KBL-organized demos and to sign petitions for the retention of local officials.

The Ministry of Education also confirmed reports that high school and college students are among those in the pickets in the municipal halls of nine Metro Manila municipalities asking that the incumbent officials of these municipalities be retained. But Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing said the students' participation, whether voluntary or for mercenary reasons is beyond the ministry's jurisdiction.

SISON SAYS AQUINO GOVERNMENT MIGHT FAIL

HK111352 Hong Kong AFP in English 1342 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 11 (AFP) -- Communist Party Founder Jose Maria Sison Tuesday praised President Corazon Aquino as a vanguard in restoring political liberties but expressed doubts as to whether her government could survive. "Considering the fact that the expectations of the people have risen too high, the Aquino Government might fail," Mr Sison told a jam-packed forum at the University of the Philippines.

Mr Sison, who was detained for more than eight years under the former regime of Ferdinand Marcos, said he was urging Mrs Aquino to launch a national industrialization program and genuine land reform instead of what he called a "U.S. style economy." He described the new president, under whose orders he and hundreds of other political detainees have been ordered freed, as "a vanguard in restoring civil liberties," and "able to provide more democratic space for Filipinos."

He also said he thought the United States dumped Mr Marcos only to prevent a revolutionary upheaval in the Philippines. "They (the Americans) realized that if Marcos could not be grabbed or persuaded to leave the political scene, then the Philippines could be endangered by a revolutionary forum," he said.

Mr Sison described the new Aquino government as part revolutionary and part reactionary and said "the struggle against U.S. imperialism" needed to continue.

Meanwhile, leaders of the outlawed Philippine Social Democratic Party (PDSP) have been negotiating for their legalization by the Aquino's government, it was confirmed Monday. Mar Canonigo [name as received], a spokesman of Bandila, the legal alliance of social democrats, told a forum that Bandila was holding "consultations" with PDSP leaders to legalize the group, which has a small armed wing called Sandigan.

Bandila led social democrat groups that backed Mrs Aquino's candidacy in the February 7 presidential elections and a subsequent military-civilian revolt that brought about the fall of president Marcos. PDSP was outlawed by Mr Marcos in 1973, a year after he launched nearly nine years of martial law in the Philippines.

Mr Caninogo [name as received] said in a forum at the suburban University of the Philippines he was personally involved in the talks with PDSP Leaders who had signified their intentions to "surface" and participate as "a legal political party."

MNLF ADVANCE GROUP ARRIVES FOR AUTONOMY TALKS

HK110929 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 11 (AFP) -- A six-man delegation of exiled Filipino Moslem guerrilla leaders arrived here Tuesday from Kuala Lumpur for talks with the Aquino government on the issue of Moslem autonomy in the southern Philippines. Napis Bidin, secretary-general of a pro-autonomy faction of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), said they acted as advance party for Dimas Pundato and M.Y. Abbas, the leaders of the MNLF faction living in exile in Malaysia.

He said the two chiefs would return from Malaysia Friday for autonomy talks with President Corazon Aquino, adding that 13 provinces in the Southern Philippines were to be covered in the talks. The advance party's arrival served as a "formal acceptance of the invitation of the government of President Corazon Aquino for dialogue and negotiations for Moro autonomy," said Abdullah Sagcopan, an executive council member of the MNLF Pundato faction.

The six-man group, three of them in full camouflage fatigue uniform bearing the insignia "MNLF" and "Bangsa Moro", were accompanied by Colonel Hernani Figueroa, sent as to Malaysia [as received] last week as an emissary of the Philippine Government. President Aquino has pledged full autonomy for the five-million strong Moslem minority in the southern island group of Mindanao, where the MNLF had waged a long and bloody struggle against the government of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos.

The MNLF rebellion, originally waged to establish a separate Moslem state in Mindanao, has waned in recent years due to factionalism and defections of its members to the government. The Pundato faction, which announced its willingness to enter into talks with the new government after the fall of the 20-year-old Marcos regime last month, is one of two pro-autonomy factions in the MNLF. The other is a fundamentalist group led by Hashim Salamat. Only the group of Nur Misuari has maintained the MNLF's original line of secession.

Mr. Bidin said Mr. Pundato was "coordinating with Mr. Misuari and Mr. Salamat even before" the Philippine Government initiated the talks. "We want a final and lasting solution to the Bangsa Moro struggle," he added. Mr. Bidin said that the Pundato faction had 20,000 fighters and maintained that the pro-secessionists had lost much of their clout because of the surrender of their top military commanders.

NPA REGIONAL COMMAND REJECTS CEASEFIRE

HK121414 Hong Kong AFP in English 1349 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Iloilo, Philippines, March 12 (AFP) -- Ten communist guerrillas have surrendered here in response to President Corazon Aquino's call for national reconciliation, military spokesmen said Wednesday. They were the first known batch of rebels to have done so since Mrs Aquino assumed office late last month.

Six of the New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas surrendered to Mayor Jose Celo in the town of Calinog, near this central city Tuesday, military spokesmen here said. The others surrendered to Camp Delgado here. The spokesmen said the rebels were disarmed and allowed to return to their homes while awaiting amnesty from President Aquino, who plans to hold ceasefire talks with the rebels in the near future in a bid to convince them to lay down their arms.

The NPA, military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has waged a 16-year guerrilla campaign against the government of Ferdinand Marcos, who was ousted in a civilian backed military uprising last month. However, a taped NPA message aired over local radios here in the eastern central Philippines late Tuesday said the NPA command in the region was rejecting Mrs Aquino's ceasefire plan and pledged to "continue the protracted armed struggle."

The NPA man in the tapes, who identified himself as Ka (Comrade) Tony -- known in local military circles as the top NPA man in the region -- claimed that the new government was still being influenced by "U.S. imperialists." The stand of the local NPA command appeared to reflect the position taken by the NPA of the central province of Cebu, and in the eastern provinces of Bicol which were earlier announced in local papers, observers say.

PRIVATIZATION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS STILL PLANNED

HK110633 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Mar 86 p 21

[Text] The Aquino administration would still pursue the disposal of six commercial banks which were acquired by the government of deposed President Marcos from their previous owners. There has been no change in policy towards privatizing the banking sector, according to Central Bank [CB] Gov. Jose Fernandez Jr. "We still intend to sell them," the CB official said in answer to a question on the fate of the banks shortly after President Aquino assumed power.

The sale of the six government-acquired financial institutions had been committed by the Marcos regime to the International Monetary Fund as part of reforms intended to strengthen the financial sector. As envisioned, the former Marcos government was to have started disposal of the banks towards the end of 1985 but the attempt was unsuccessful because there were few qualified buyers. Some interested parties had actually bidden for one or two banks but the offers were so low they had to be rejected.

The policy would actually dovetail with election commitments made by Mrs. Aquino to lessen government involvement in business and industry. Mrs. Aquino had declared her government would keep away from business and not compete with the private sector to boost free enterprise and free trade.

Since the new government took over, however, a number of banks have been experiencing problems. Fernandez conceded in a press conference last Monday that "a number of banks have been weakened by events during the past two weeks."

He added however, that on the general, the whole banking system was calm but warned that the fallout was not evenhanded and "we're looking for where the fallout may be."

MINISTER LIFTS SUSPENSION ON RICE SALES

HK110623 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 9 Mar 86 pp 1, 6

[By Jesus Diaz]

[Text] Administrator Emil Ong of the National Food Authority [NFA] yesterday lifted the day-old suspension on the sale of cheap government rice and ordered his fieldmen to sell or release stocks to Kadiwa outlets and retailers. Ong issued the suspension order following numerous complaints from both retailers and NFA field officials about his earlier directive for all grain stocks in the food agency's warehouses to be "preserved" until further instructions from his office.

Lawyer Teodoro Jumamil, an assistant of Ong, said the new NFA administrator did not mean to stop the sale of cheap government rice. "He wanted the stocks inventoried at the time he took over," Jumamil said. He added the inventory is being done by auditors from the firm Sycip, Gorres and Velayo, Inc. He said the preserve order was revised to allow the sale or release of rice stocks to retailers and Kadiwa outlets, but such sales or releases should be properly recorded.

Meanwhile, Ong said the government will lift all restrictions on the importation of wheat, corn and soya meal. The NFA will eventually give up its control on these commodities, he said. In a meeting with feed millers and poultry and livestock retailers, he said the NFA will still import 25,000 metric tons of soya meal next month as planned. But after that, the food authority will give way to the private sector, allowing it to import all its requirements.

Ong urged big feed millers to share their stocks with small users to prevent an artificial shortage of feedmeals. In the case of wheat, unlike before, private traders can now import the commodity even without a permit from the NFA, Ong said. As for corn, the agriculture ministry will determine next week the need to import more of the commodity. Additional imports needed, will be limited in quantity to keep prices of locally-produced corn stable.

CB INCREASES WITHDRAWAL OF CIRCULATING MONEY

HK110607 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Mar 86 p 2

[By Conrado R. Banal III]

[Text] Both dollars and pesos are rushing towards one, and only one, direction: the Central Bank's vaults. In seven working days, from Feb. 26 to March 7, the CB withdrew about P15 billion from circulation by stepping up its sales of Treasury and CB bills. In the same short period, it bought \$250 million from commercial banks, on top of the dollars it bought directly from the public.

These moves will help the new government get a favorable assessment from the International Monetary Fund of the country's economic performance against a program committed to the IMF. On this review depends the country's ability to draw some \$200 million remaining in its standby credit line with the IMF and, consequently, some \$350 million in new loans from foreign banks. However, the money-tightening measures will mean less loans available for business, bankers said.

The CB in the past days had to sell a large volume of Treasury and CB bills to take back funds it released for the Feb. 7 presidential election. Bulk of the proceeds from those sales was locked in the CB. CB lendings to the government last December and January endangered an important CB commitment to the IMF: to keep the so-called reserve money at a maximum of P37.4 billion by end-March. Reserve money is cash issued by the CB that are in circulation. Too much of it, theoretically, fuels inflation. From only P32 billion last November, reserve money jumped to P44.3 billion at one time last month.

Sources in the CB said outstanding issues of CB bills and Treasury bills amounted to more than P70 billion as of last Friday, from only P55 billion before President Aquino's government took office. As P15 billion flowed into its vaults, the CB could afford to slash its interest payments on the bills last week, and further cuts are expected. As government bill rates at the moment dictate all other interest rates, including those on loans, banks are expected to cut down their lending charges.

Relatively low loan rates, coupled with the business confidence inspired by the new government, may encourage more firms to start borrowing to finance their expansions, bankers said. "Borrowers will start fighting for whatever funds banks did not put in government securities," a banker commented. "Many will be frustrated."

Banks were the first to bear the brunt of the CB money-mopping operations. Interbank lending rates last week zooming up to more than 40 percent a year. Bankers noted that even the CB's releases of pesos to pay for the dollars it bought from commercial banks, did not help ease the sudden funding tightness of money in the financial sector. The CB's dollar purchases from banks in the past days are equivalent to about P5.5 billion. These releases, and the emergency advances the CB had to give certain banks suffering from mass withdrawals, were offset by the huge issuance of government bill.

AQUINO ASKED TO PUSH LAND REFORM PROGRAM

HK111105 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The former head of the Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries' Association has asked President Corazon Aquino to fulfill her campaign promise on genuine land reform. According to Eduardo de Leon, the new administration should make the land reform program effective at the earliest possible time.

Meanwhile, three sugar industry associations have presented position papers to the special committee on the sugar industry headed by President Aquino. The committee aims to study the industry's problems and make recommendations. Ernesto Rodriguez, special assistant to the prime minister who is also the chairman of a committee made up of various other sugar associations, said others will also be asked to submit their position papers.

NIGERIAN STUDENTS OCCUPY EMBASSY 'INDEFINITELY'

HK110435 Hong Kong AFP in English 0411 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 11 (AFP) -- Some 180 Nigerian students, who occupied their embassy here Sunday night in a protest against neglect by diplomats, said Tuesday they were prepared to hole up in the embassy indefinitely. A spokesman for the group told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone Tuesday they were still waiting to communicate with Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida by telephone from Lagos. "We are prepared to stay here indefinitely," the spokesman, who asked not to be identified by name, said.

John Paul Ajaelu, executive vice president of the Nigerian Students Union of the Philippines, told reporters Monday night outside the high walls surrounding the two storey embassy building in a plush residential subdivision in the city's financial district that the students were not armed.

He said they were exercising "people's power just like the Philippine people's revolution," to force Lagos to recall its diplomats here, including the ambassador, and to press for a doubling of student allowances.

The students Monday prevented the embassy diplomatic staff from entering the compound.

The ambassador and his staff were not immediately available for comment, and Monday night no security or police forces were visible around the compound.

Mr Ajaelu, who said some 400 Nigerian students were studying in the Philippines, said the group had been negotiating with the embassy staff for 13 months on allowance increases, but that no solution had been found.

'BULLETIN TODAY' RENAMED 'MANILA BULLETIN'

BK110451 Manila PNA in English 0440 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 11 (PNA) -- BULLETIN TODAY, one of the country's leading newspapers, returned to its pre-martial law name of MANILA BULLETIN starting with today's issue.

Announcing the change in an editorial, the paper, dubbed as "the exponent of Philippine progress," also reaffirmed its dedication to the general welfare and to the ethics of journalism.

"Readers would have noted by now that this newspaper presents its views in all humility, never attacks other newspapers, and confines itself to the immense task of informing the public," the editorial said.

It added: "with its coverage, it has been reliable and high-level newspaper."

At the same time, the Bulletin Publishing Corps announced that arrangements have been made with the Audit Council for Media (ACM) to conduct an immediate circulation audit of the MANILA BULLETIN.

The corporation said THE BULLETIN has an average net paid circulation of 246,019 copies daily.

The BULLETIN's printing facilities have the biggest facilities in the country -- consisting of 22 units of goss headliner, according to the paper's publishers.

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